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18 March 1985

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS



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18 March 1985

USSR REPORT

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

ARMY GEN VARENNIKOV WRITES ON FRUNZE CENTENNIAL

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Army General V. Varennikov, first deputy chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR: "The Feat of a General"]

[Text] The Soviet people and their Armed Forces by right are proud of the pleiad of renowned Soviet generals whose military art and talent, courage and will for victory have come to light in the struggle with the enemies of our Motherland. Among the legendary military leaders whose military feats will always serve as an example, the name of Mikhail Vasil'yevich Frunze occupies a special place. An outstanding Communist Party and Soviet state figure, a faithful student and comrade-in-arms of V. I. Lenin, he was one of the active organizers of the Red Army.

It is hard to overestimate M. V. Frunze's contribution to our historical victories at the civil war fronts and to measure the importance of all he did to reorganize and strengthen the Soviet Armed Forces.

M. V. Frunze lived only 40 years. But his entire seething life was devoted to the struggle for the happiness of the working people. Having become acquainted with the ideals of Marxism in his youth and being a student of the St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute, he joined the Russian Social Democratic Party. From that time on, he carried out crucial party instructions. In 1905 he was already one of the leaders of a major political strike of the Ivanovo-Voznesenk workers who elected the first Soviet of Workers Deputies in Russia, and during the December armed revolt participated in battles at Krasnaya Presnya.

Meeting V. I. Lenin at the 4th Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party (RSDRP), of course, greatly influenced the development of the young revolutionary. The words of V. I. Lenin about the need to master persistently the art of armed conflict against the old world were deeply imprinted in his mind. That is why, along with studying Marxist theory, M. V. Frunze deeply analyzed works on the history of wars and other military problems. An arrest, two death sentences and 10 years spent in prison and at hard labor did not break his will.

M. V. Frunze worked for a time in Chita, then moved to Moscow. In 1916 the party sent him to the Western Front. With an energy characteristic of him, M. V. Frunze established strong bolshevik organizations in a number of units (chasti, soyedineniya). During the February Revolution of 1917, Mikhail Vasil'yevich headed the people's militia of Minsk. Together with other bolsheviks, he did a tremendous amount of work to win soldiers of the Western Front over to the side of the revolution and took part in the crushing the Kornilov Mutiny.

On the eve of the October armed uprising, M. V. Frunze returned to the Ivanovo-Voznesenskiy Industrial Rayon where he headed the Shuyskiy District Party Committee and the local Soviet of Workers' Deputies. Having returned to Ivanovo-Voznesensk, he was elected chairman of the gubispolkom and gubsovnarkhoz, secretary of the party gubkom (provincial committee) and gubvoenkom (provincial military commissar).

It is known that the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution aroused the fierce hatred of the capitalist world. At first the imperialists of Germany, then the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan moved in a campaign against the country of Soviets. The White Guard generals Krasnov, Kolchak, Denikin and Vranghel also held up their heads. The Soviet republic was encircled.

Among others, M. V. Frunze was also sent to the army. On the battlefields he proved his worth as an outstanding general, capable of brilliantly solving the most complex operational and strategic problems. When the country was seriously threatened in the east in 1919, Frunze initially headed the 4th Army and later the Southern Group of Armies of the Eastern Front, which along with other armies of the front were tasked with defeating Kolchak's army. In the Buguruslan, Belebey and Ufa operations M. V. Frunze demonstrated a high degree of proficiency in implementing the plan of the entire operation.

In July 1919, Mikhail Vasil'yevich was designated commander of the Eastern Front. He conducts a series of offensive operations which result in the liberation of the Southern Urals. Later, as head of the Turkestan Front, Frunze delivers a crushing defeat to Kolchak's Southern Army in the Ural and Caspian steppes, restores ties with Red Turkestan, eliminates the White Army Krasnovodsk grouping and helps the workers of Khiva and Bukhara.

When there arose a new threat to the Soviet republic in the South in 1920, the party Central Committee concentrates our troops' major forces against Vranghel. On V. I. Lenin's recommendation, M. V. Frunze is assigned as commander of the Southern Front. Vranghel's army was crushed. During that time, the Crimea was liberated, the last stronghold of the White Guards.

As his contemporaries attest, M. V. Frunze possessed keen operational-strategic thinking. From December 1920 to early 1924 he commands the armed forces of the Ukraine and Crimea, where he does much work on organizational development of the army.

In the spring of 1924, M. V. Frunze is assigned as deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council (RVS) of the republic and deputy people's

commissar for military and maritime affairs, and later as chief of staff of the RKKA (Workers' and Peasants' Red Army) and chief of the military academy. In January 1925 he is confirmed as people's commissar for military and maritime affairs and chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR. The activities of M. V. Frunze in these high positions were many-sided. For example, he played a large role in restructuring the army and navy, known as military reform, and in training personnel and training troops. Frunze also did much in organizing military-scientific work.

His contribution to establishing the Soviet military doctrine is especially great. In an article published in 1921, "A Unified Military Doctrine and the Red Army", M. V. Frunze substantiated the importance of this doctrine and gave its scientific definition. Later, his ideas were reflected in the report, "Military-Political Indoctrination in the Red Army", and also in the report, "Basic Military Tasks of the Moment", at a meeting of the military delegates of the 11th Congress of the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks).

Of course, the country of Soviets had its military doctrine before this as well. Its foundations were laid down by V. I. Lenin. Vladimir Il'ich defined its main tenets. However, military doctrine is a historical category. It is constantly developing, taking into account specific conditions, the development of military affairs, changes in the international situation and the arrangement and balance of forces in the world. Thus, during the civil war, our doctrine was based on the fact that the main task of the Soviet state was to protect the achievements of the proletarian revolution from internal counter-revolutionary forces and international imperialism. With the shift to peacetime construction, the situation changed. Now its main purpose was to ensure the security of the country of Soviets and the building of socialism.

Frunze convincingly proved that the military doctrine of any state bears a class nature. The process of its development and its content are determined by the way of life of the people and the nature of the social class in power. Being guided by the Marxist-Leninist doctrine concerning war and the army, Frunze proved that military doctrine is the result of a complex process of development of the state ideals in solving military problems.

Frunze was the first to advance theses revealing the two aspects of military doctrine--political and military-technical, with the former having the dominant role. He showed that the political content of the Soviet military doctrine results from the nature of the state and social system of our country, the goals of its foreign policy and the interests of the people.

It should be emphasized that such a formulation remains indisputable today as well. However, the theses advanced by M. V. Frunze were at that time given a hostile reception by the Trotskyites and advocates of a "non-class" military science.

Frunze attached great importance to determining the nature of a future war. "We must not," he said, "count on the war which we have to wage being an easy war, or that it may end without great efforts and without great sacrifices. This possibility is almost ruled out...."

Such an assessment of the nature of a future war required advance, planned preparation of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces for repelling the attack of imperialists and a high rate of development of the economic system. Frunze understood that a decisive role would now belong to new means of combat--aviation and the armored troops. At the same time, he did not disclaim the importance of infantry and artillery either.

Mikhail Vasil'yevich was always an advocate of decisive operations. He noted that the principal thing in waging war must be the exceptional aggressiveness of the Red Army and the aspiration for maneuverability and mobility. This must equalize our chances in fighting an enemy superior in strength.

The question of the role of man and equipment in war is one of the most important. Frunze more than once stressed that the war of the future will be a war of machines, and he himself did much to get our army caught up in the area of technical equipment. At the same time, he stated that "although the decisive role belongs to equipment, there will always be a live person behind the equipment, without whom the equipment is dead."

He attached special importance to the moral and political readiness of the people and Armed Forces personnel. As M. V. Frunze said, high consciousness, conviction in the righteousness of the Communist Party's cause, infinite devotion to the socialist Motherland and loyalty to military duty will ensure the moral and fighting superiority of our soldier over the soldiers of any bourgeois army. Being a master of military education, he never separated the task of political-education work from the tasks of military training. In his opinion, the principal objective is to ensure a constant high combat readiness of the troops.

The tenets of the domestic military doctrine, developed with the first-hand participation of M. V. Frunze, were subjected more than once to verification under combat conditions. The Great Patriotic War was a severe trial for us. It confirmed the correctness of the key tenets of our military doctrine.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War, the 40th anniversary of which the Soviet people celebrate this year, was graphic evidence not only of the superiority of our social and political system, our weapons and our military science, but also was a triumph of Soviet military doctrine.

The Leninist Communist Party consistently and unswervingly is conducting a peaceful foreign policy and is making every effort to avert a nuclear world war, to establish principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and to curb the arms race. All of this has more than once been confirmed by the peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, our proposals have not yet found support in the ruling circles of the capitalist states.

Under these conditions, the Soviet Union is forced to maintain the military potential needed for reliable protection of our Motherland, to improve training of the Armed Forces and combat equipment and to sharpen our military doctrine. Its principal requirements are to avert war, but should it be

unleashed, the Soviet Armed Forces will not passively repel the attacks, but will act with all resolve using the most aggressive methods of fighting.

True to the principles of internationalism, our soldiers, jointly with soldiers of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, will adequately protect the achievements of socialism. "And let it be known to everyone," emphasizes comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "that no fanciers of military adventures will be able to take us by surprise, and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory strike."

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MILITARY - POLITICAL ISSUES

DECEMBER-JANUARY KOMSOMOL CONFERENCES DISCUSS

Moscow KHASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Jan 85, 1

[Editorial; "Komsomol Conferences"]

[Text] The army and navy Komsomol organizations' election campaign is entering a new, crucial stage. In December 1984 - January 1985, Komsomol conferences will be held in [military] districts, groups of Forces and fleets.

The collective review of the ranks of the decorated army Komsomol proceeds under conditions of high political and practical activity, stemming from the resolutions of the October (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenum, the second session of the eleventh convocation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the striking speech of the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, comrade K. V. Chernenko, at a session of the Politburo CPSU Central Committee: "To worthily complete the five-year plan and hasten the intensification of the economy."

In the new training year just begun, young communists and all young soldiers, aspiring to the standards of their communist senior comrades, actively entered the socialist competition with the motto: "To the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress - our selfless military labor." They direct their strength, energy and search towards further heightening of subunit, unit, and ship combat readiness, the exemplary fulfillment of the tasks of military and political training and the strengthening of unit and self discipline and orderliness. A case analysis of the activity of the VLSM [All-Union Leninist Communist Union of Youth - Komsomol] organization is being conducted during the course of the reports and elections; ways of perfecting all aspects of Komsomol work are being sought with regard for the CPSU Central Committee resolution, "On further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol and heightening its role in the communist upbringing of youth." And the recommendations of the 5th All-Army Conference of the secretaries of Komsomol organizations.

A most important campaign in the Komsomol is being conducted on a high ideological and political level in many of the Turkestan and Baltic military districts, Southern Group of Forces and the Red Banner Pacific Fleet VLSM organizations. The work to implement the resolutions of the 26th Party

Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 19th Party Congress is evaluated thoroughly and in detail.

The growth of young peoples' political maturity and efficiency is promoted by the leadership of the political organs and party organizations during the conduct of the reports and elections. They ably use this important political campaign to further strengthen the party leadership over the youth.

Conferences are now starting in the military districts, groups of forces and fleets. They were called to generalize the experience of the work in the communist upbringing of youth and to steer VKSM organization towards weighty concrete affairs which will permit the further strengthening of discipline, unit and ship combat readiness. It is imperative to strive for individual exemplariness of VKSM members in military training and in all forms of political education, to raise their personal responsibility for model fulfillment of their patriotic and internationalist duty to the Motherland in view of imperialism's aggravation of the world military-political situation, and to educate the army's youth in the spirit of friendship, collectivism and comradeship in arms.

Criticism and self-criticism are always the tried means of upbringing, the essential index of maturity and military-mindedness of VKSM organizations. During noted all the best and advanced work, the conference participants are called upon to exhibit high exactingness towards themselves and frankness toward others. You see, it is no secret that in the past training year, several military collectives did not do their duty in competition, and did not have unity of word and deed. Young communists were among those who were content with poor showings in training, duty and discipline; the result of ineffective educational efforts of the VKSM bureau and committees. Those responsible for this neglect must be sternly asked to outline measures for the improvement of affairs.

Concrete views for the improvement of the form and methods of the work style of the VKSM organization must be heard from the conference rostrum. After the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries, a great deal of interesting, educational material of this type appeared. Komsomol life in the army and fleets became richer, more interesting. In addition to this, individual VKSM organizations do not always take good advantage of the available opportunities to effectively influence youth. Sometimes, they try to accomplish given tasks by routine ways and means, are not able to react effectively to new diversions in the young peoples' environment, and to give them needed direction. Conference participants must exactly evaluate what has been accomplished and lay down ways to perfect the form and methods of Komsomol work.

Conference participants will, inarguably, pay great attention to issues of further improving the heroic-patriotic upbringing of youth. High opportunities of work in this direction are opening up for the Army and Navy Komsomol, in connection with the preparations, which are starting everywhere, for the 40th victory anniversary of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. We must more broadly propagandize the historic services of the Soviet

Aimed Forces to the party and people, promote the further strengthening of the spiritual bond between generations, and meet with veterans of the revolution, war and labor. Young Communists and all young fighting men are called to henceforth participate in the All-Union Search Expedition, "Annals of the Great Patriotic War," and in activities under the motto, "To the Standard of Banners of Victory." Preparedness for the 40th victory anniversary must promote the strengthening of the upbringing of youth to love the Motherland and to be prepared to do great deeds.

A conference is always a big event in the life of the district, groups of forces, and fleet VLKSM organizations. Discussions of issues put on the agenda must be held in an atmosphere of good will and frank exchange of views on ways to improve Komsomol work. The duty of senior communist comrades is to help the young people engaged in this important work avoid the urge to conduct discussions according to an earlier constructed scenario, with the participation of so-called "regular speakers," and to assure in every possible way that the conference proceeds on a high ideological and organizational level.

The conferences are rightly called collective councils on the march, a real school of efficiency and ideological maturity for young defenders of socialism. Their resolutions must infuse a fresh spirit and give new impetus to the further perfection of the practical activity of the army and navy Komsomol in mobilizing soldiers successfully to accomplish the tasks issued by the USSR minister of defense for the new training year, and for a worthy celebration of the 40th victory anniversary and 27th CPSU Congress.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC UPBRINGING IN KALININGRAD OBLAST

Moscow NARODNOYE OBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 10, Oct 84 (signed to press 10 Sep 84) pp 20-23

[Article by I. Makarov, deputy director of the Kaliningrad Oblast Department of Public Education, and I. Shuster, methods expert with the oblast Institute for the Advanced Training of Teachers: "Improve the Military-Patriotic Indoctrination of the Students"]

[Excerpts] The Communist Party and the Soviet State attach great importance to the military-patriotic indoctrination of the youth and direct us to further improve this work, to carefully preserve and add to its remarkable traditions, taking into account those realities produced by the current dangerous development of the international situation.

"The military-patriotic indoctrination of the students," the Main Directions for Reforming the General Education and Vocational School states, "should be based on preparing them to serve in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces, instilling in them love for the Soviet Army and developing in them a great sense of pride in belonging to the socialist homeland and a constant readiness to defend it."

At the present time, when increasingly extensive preparations are being made for the glorious historical 40th anniversary of the Victory gained by the Soviet people and its Armed Forces over Hitlerite Germany and militaristic Japan, and conditions are developing which are especially conducive to the indoctrination of children and the youth in the immortal examples of devotion to the socialist homeland, military valor and heroism demonstrated by its defenders at the fronts, in the ranks of the operational army and in the partisan detachments.

"As we move toward the important celebration, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, underscored in a speech at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations on 28 May 1984, "we must expand the military-patriotic indoctrination. We should work even more persistently to develop in the youth a sense of love for the homeland and hatred for its enemies, a high level of political, class vigilance, and a constant readiness to perform a feat. And this work should involve less idle talk and more of the creativity and innovative quest without which it is inconceivable to work with the youth."

These party directives form the basis of the extensive military-patriotic indoctrination performed by public education agencies and the teaching staffs of schools in Kaliningrad Oblast under the supervision of the oblast party organization and in close cooperation with the Lenin Komsomol and the Volunteer Society for Cooperation with the Armed Forces, and with the active support of the labor collectives of bases, sponsoring enterprises, farms and the general public.

Questions having to do with improving the military-patriotic indoctrination are regularly discussed in the CPSU obkom and the oblispolkom, at meetings of the board of the oblast public education department and at scientific and practical conferences.

Public councils have been set up in the oblast and rayon (city) public education departments and in the schools to coordinate the military patriotic indoctrination of the students.

The military-patriotic indoctrination is closely interlinked with indoctrination in a spirit of socialist internationalism, which, in our oblast's situation, is filled with realistic substance. That is, it involves friendship with the nearby Olsztyn and Elblag provinces of the Polish People's Republic and with the workers of the neighboring Lithuanian SSR. Furthermore, members of more than 90 nationalities and ethnic groups populating the Soviet Nation live and work in a climate of fraternal friendship in the oblast itself.

The most diverse methods are extensively used in the work of indoctrinating the school children: military-patriotic and international clubs, mass defense and technical military groups, evening meetings dealing with special subjects and Pioneer gatherings, and filmed lectures on military-patriotic subjects. Day of the Red Army Man, Little Zarnitsa, Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports games have become firmly established in the life of the schools; Civil Defense Days are held each year; the students are regularly taken on tours of sites of battles and engagements fought during the Great Patriotic War; the number of exhibits in school museums and in combat glory rooms and halls is growing and the exhibits are being enlarged.

Ties with the personnel of military units and subunits, with seamen of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, with the Frontier Troops and with students at military educational institutions are growing stronger and developing in the process.

Participation by oblast schools in the All-Union Competitive Review of Military-Patriotic Work in the General Education Schools, which is devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, is further stimulating this diversified work.

Experience has shown that the political and the military-patriotic clubs have an important role in the different forms of extracurricular and extramural work influencing the shaping of the homeland's future defenders and their ideological and moral conditioning. There are 335 such clubs in the schools and Pioneer centers in our oblast, and they are exerting their influence upon 17,000 students.

A young seaman's club which has functioned at the Kaliningrad Higher Naval School for more than 3 years and now involves around 2,000 students in the 6th through 10th grades at schools in the city of Kaliningrad and in the oblast is especially

popular among the teenagers and the youth. The club is directed by Rear Admiral V.I. Buynov, chief of the school. Experience has shown that the individual work performed by school officers and cadets with each member of the Young Seamen's Club markedly improves their studies and their conduct in the schools. The work performed in the Young Seamen's Club is supplemented with special classes in school groups in which the kids are acquainted with the seaman's occupation. During vacations the work is continued at military sports camps, where the boys take part in naval cruises on school ships. The Young Seamen's Club is very popular among the school children. It plays a definite role with respect to choosing an occupation as a defender of the homeland for many of them.

Such military-patriotic clubs as the Podvig club at schools Nos. 11 and 26 in the city of Kaliningrad, Razvedchik and Yunyy moryak at Secondary School No. 3 in the city of Gusev, Poisk at School No. 1 in the city of Baltiysk, the Plamya Search Club at Konstantinovskaya Secondary School in Guryevskiy Rayon, and the Fakel, Patriot and Gvardeyets clubs, which function respectively in the Chernyakhov, Neman and Sovetskiy city Pioneer centers, have performed well.

More than 500 students in grades 5 through 10 at Baltiysk schools are involved in the Young Seamen's Club set up by the city public education department. This club, which has a training flotilla, familiarizes the students with 12 shipboard specialities. In the summer the school children go on naval cruises under the supervision of experienced instructors, during which they not only become acquainted with sites of former battles, but also serve and perform the duties of crew members. A club exhibit which includes 100 models of ships, which were built by the club members and tell about the history of the Russian and the Soviet fleet, is the pride of the club. These include models of ships which took part in the revolution and bear the name of V.I. Lenin, and ships of the fishing fleet which bear the names of heroes of the Great Patriotic War. Many former members of this club have chosen a career as a seaman after receiving their secondary education.

A "Karbyshev school" is run by volunteers at the Kaliningrad Higher School of Engineering Troops imeni A.A. Zhdanov. Its students are acquainted with the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the engineering troops, particularly with the life and the feats of Hero of the Soviet Union, Lieutenant General of Engineering Troops D.M. Karbyshev. Kaliningrad was chosen with good reason in January of 1984 as the site for the 10th All-Union Assembly of the Aktiv of Pioneer Detachments and Volunteer Squads bearing the hero's name. D.M. Karbyshev's name was conferred upon one of the streets in a new microrayon in the city and Secondary School No. 29 in the city of Kaliningrad during the assembly. It should be noted that the Pioneer volunteer squad at this school has borne the hero's name for many years and has done a great deal of work to indoctrinate the students in the example of D.M. Karbyshev's life and feat.

We should also not omit the fact that for many "problem" children, the military-patriotic clubs are not only a means of acquainting them with feats, but also a school of re-education. Clubs set up at places of residence, which help to involve the children in useful activities during their time away from school, are operating extremely productively in this respect.

The school children's mass participation in the All-Union search expeditions, "Chronicle of the Great Patriotic War," has become firmly established among the means and methods of military-patriotic indoctrination. The children are brought into direct contact with the feats and learn about the heroism of the war in meetings with war veterans.

There are 600 party veterans with 50-years of membership and 32,000 Great Patriotic War veterans living in Kaliningrad Oblast, and 40,000 of our countrymen have been awarded the "Labor Veteran" medal. This is truly an inexhaustible source for indoctrinating the students in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The veterans taking an active part in the work performed with the schools include ten Heroes of the Soviet Union and five full holders of the Order of Glory. Party and war veteran S.Z. Gospodarev, member of the CPSU since 1919, war and labor veteran A.P. Bul'ba, party member since 1925, G.I. Sobolev, Komsomol member in the 20's and party member since 1926, and many other extremely old communists frequently meet with the students.

The Timur Movement, which is assuming increasingly greater scope, is one of the results of the systematic work performed with the school children. More than 2,000 war and labor veterans are surrounded with the attention and concern of children and adolescents. This work is performed especially actively in Nemanskiy and Ozerskiy rayons. The Timur five-pointed star has been attached to the homes of war veterans with their agreement. Pioneers at Novostroyevskaya and Novokokholskaya secondary schools have made up card files on all the veterans in their villages and recorded their memoirs, and Timur assistance is constantly provided those veterans who need it. The children help them lay in firewood for the winter, harvest potatoes from the farmstead plot and regularly visit those they sponsor in order to clean their quarters and yards or simply to visit and talk with the solitary people.

All of this work teaches the children to value and respect the people who defended the homeland at a difficult time and those who devoted many years of labor to benefit the homeland.

The mass political work has been stepped up universally in connection with preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Victory. Evening discussions on special subjects, class hours, press conferences, lessons in courage, Pioneer assemblies, film festivals dealing with "The Feats of the 40's" and school radio broadcasts are being conducted. Special nooks have been set up in the schools, which contain colorful calendars of important dates pertaining to victories achieved on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and which depict preparations for the 40th anniversary of both the outstanding engagements and our total Victory.

Evening meetings to which the veterans of those engagements are invited are devoted to the 40th anniversary of each of the engagements which became stages on the path to the victorious May of 1945. In recent years the schools have been visited by 225 participants in the battles of Moscow, Stalingrad and Kursk, the battles fought for the Dnepr and the lifting of the Leningrad blockade. They include Heroes of the Soviet Union I.K. Polovets, P.S. Shemendyuk, A.M. Yegorov and M.F. Ivanov, as well as S.S. Alekseyev, A.D. Gora, S.Ya. Vereshchagin, S.S. Gromov and A.I. Petrikin, active participants in those battles, and many others.

Preparations for the glorious anniversary are helping to significantly increase the mass nature of the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports games and to give them more profound substance. All of the students at many schools such as Schools No. 25 and 40 in the city of Kaliningrad, School No. 7 in Baltivsk and others take part each week in the young army preparations. This has become the usual thing in the life of the schools.

Let us discuss the experience of Secondary School No. 7 in Baltivsk, whose young army men have repeatedly taken prizes in the All-Union finals of the Zarnitsa and Orlenok military sports games. This is a result of well-organized, systematic military-patriotic indoctrination performed at the school. Over the past 10 years 150 graduates of that school have decided on careers as defenders of the homeland. The school receives good reports from the forces on the service of its graduates. Military instructor V.M. Bondarenko has a leading role in organizing the military-patriotic work. The remarkable military instructor's work has been singled out for the "Expert in Public Education" badge, and his name has been entered in the oblast book of Labor Glory. V.M. Bondarenko was recently awarded the Badge of Honor. The Board of the USSR Ministry of Education received a report on the military-patriotic indoctrination performed by School No. 7 in February of 1984 and approved it.

We give a great deal of attention to the oblast finals of the military sports games. They are held at the Kaliningrad Higher School of Engineering Troops imeni A.A. Zhdanov. During the games the kids are familiarized with modern military equipment and meet with party and army veterans and with officers and cadets at the school. By tradition, the competitions are concluded by landing "an assault group in history," and the young army men go to sea on the ships, drop a garland of glory at the site where a submarine perished and honor the memory of those who died near the monument "1200 Guardsmen."

The school children watch with interest the television journal, "The Strong, the Bold, the Skillful," presented by the Kaliningrad Television Studio. This journal, which is produced under the direction of the oblast staff of the Orlenok and Zarnitsa military sports games, has come out once a month for 11 years now. It organizes both actual competitions and competitions by correspondence under the program of military sports games.

The All-Union Tour by Komsomol Members and the Youth to Sites of the Soviet People's Revolutionary, Combat and Labor Glory plays an inestimable role in the patriotic indoctrination. More than 60,000 students have taken part in 4,000 tours. There have also been 3600 excursions, in which 21,000 school children took part. The routes passed through sites through which the Lenin ISKRA was hauled, along the route of V.I. Lenin's return from his first trip abroad in 1895, along the routes of advance of Soviet Army formations and units in the East Prussian Operation, and along the path of labor glory of the Kalinin Graders who have achieved the best results in the fulfillment of assignments for the 11th five-year period. A number of schools use money earned during a labor quarter to take trips to hero-cities. Albums are made up on the tours, trips and excursions to supplement the exhibits in school museums, in combat glory rooms and halls.

Group activities have been extensively developed in the schools and in institutions outside the school. A total of 1400 defense and technical military groups

are attended by 28,000 students, mainly from grades 7 through 10. A total of 13,000 students engage in technical creativity in 855 groups set up in cultural centers, Pioneer centers, at young technicians' stations, in clubs and clubrooms set up under housing administration offices. A total of 352 technical military groups with a combined membership of 5,500 students function in the schools. There are 245 such groups with a combined membership of 3,500 children functioning in the Pioneer centers.

Although we do not consider this to be adequate, we have to say that most of the groups are successfully accomplishing the tasks involved in the military-patriotic indoctrination. The children are acquainted with the history of the development of the Ground Forces, the Air Force and the Navy.

The radio club at the Kaliningrad Pioneer Center which is directed by G.V. Fedoseyev, has operated for 30 years. More than 500 of its former members have become radio specialists, 60 have become sports masters or first-class sportsmen, and many have taken part in and won prizes in All-Union competitions.

There is no question that the successes achieved in the military-patriotic indoctrination and preparation of the youth to serve in the army are in great part a result of the organization of the initial military training. Stable cadres of experienced teachers and military instructors have been formed in the oblast, around 40 percent of whom are veterans of the Great Patriotic War. Public education experts V.I. Glushchenko, I.A. Fadeyev, V.M. Bondarenko, V.A. Cherkasov, V.A. Kostromin and B.Ye. Lyubishuyev, physical culture expert and Sportsmaster of the USSR V.M. Neselevskiy and other military instructors conduct the classes at a high level. A survey made at oblast schools showed that most of the students name initial military training as their favorite subject. In order to improve the instruction it will be necessary to build up the training facilities. Half of the secondary schools have indoor ranges, and training centers for tactical training and civil defense have been built at 80 percent of the schools. A total of 80 percent of the schools have complete training facilities, which make it possible to successfully accomplish the tasks involved in the initial military training. All of this is helping to make the military-patriotic indoctrination more effective. Most of the graduates of schools in our oblast perform their military service in an exemplary manner.

Intensification of the work performed by the councils on the military-patriotic indoctrination of the students set up in the oblast and the rayon (city) departments of public education and at the schools are helping to improve the military-patriotic indoctrination of the school children.

Party organs devote constant attention to this work. Questions pertaining to patriotic indoctrination are regularly discussed in the board of the oblast public education department, in the councils of rayon (city) public education departments and in the teachers' councils of the schools. The methodological work conducted in oblast rayons is helping with the summarization and dissemination of the experience. Teachers' conferences on matters of military-patriotic indoctrination and practical seminars are regularly conducted, and the printing of posters and pamphlets and the publication of material have been organized in the rayon and oblast press.

All of this does not mean that there are no deficiencies in our work, however. A great deal remains to be done to assure that all of the students are involved in the military-patriotic work, participate in defense and technical groups, systematically engage in sports and persistently prepare themselves to fulfill their honored civil duty as defenders of the homeland.

Following party instructions and preparing for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, the teaching staffs at the schools, at institutions outside the schools and in the public education departments will do everything possible to further improve the military-patriotic indoctrination of the students.

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

MORE ATHEISTIC UPBRIDING WORK IN MILITARY COLLECTIVE URGED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 19, Oct 84 pp 11-13

[Article by Lt Col A. Pavlov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "Constant Attention to the Atheistic Indoctrination"]

[Text] Agitation: Timeliness, Aggressiveness, Effectiveness

In an attempt to reverse the course of history, the class enemy openly states that it intends to eliminate the socialist system. U.S. President R. Reagan has called for a new "crusade" against communism. And imperialism regards "psychological warfare" as one of the main means of achieving its goal. This warfare is conducted by the West with a note of great anti-Sovietism. In recent years the Vatican and other foreign clerical centers have drastically increased the number of religious radio broadcasts in the language of peoples of the USSR and have begun making more extensive use of foreign tourism for religious propaganda purposes. Attempts are made to give this work an anti-Soviet orientation, to ignite religious-nationalistic sentiments and fanaticism among the believers. "Imperialism's numerous ideological centers," it was stated at the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "are attempting not only to support religiosity, but even to instill it, and to give it an anti-Soviet, nationalistic orientation. They particularly rely on religious extremists. Fabrications about "violations of freedom of conscience in the USSR" are also being spread.

Bourgeois ideologists and clericalists are persistently spreading all sorts of falsehoods about the "forced irradiation" of religion in our nation, about "persecution for believing," and fabrications to the effect that in the Soviet Union "there is no freedom of conscience but only forced atheism," that Soviet law on religious cults infringes upon the rights of the church and of believers. Slander, misinformation and all sorts of provocations are being used to discredit our ideology, to create distrust of socialism in the uninformed and to ignite religious fanaticism in believers in the USSR.

Reactionary clerical propaganda is attempting to convince the believers that communism does not have the right to exist and must be overthrown both in theory and in reality. History has known more than one attempt by counterrevolutionary forces to use religion to overthrow socialism. Events in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968 are an example of this. Not long ago the militant Catholic elite in Poland protested against the avant-garde role of the Polish United Workers

Party and attempted to denigrate friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. We know that an Afghan counter revolution supported by international imperialist reaction is engaged in a struggle against popular authority then under the flag of Islam. Israel's Zionist leaders conceal aggression and banditry against Lebanon and other Arab states with Judaic slogans.

Many religious figures are understanding with increasing clarity what the atomic nuclear war holds for mankind, of course. It is not surprising that members of various national churches and participants in a number of international religious forums have spoken out against imperialism's militaristic policy. Reaction is making active use of clericalism, however, to split up and weaken the anti-imperialist forces. This is precisely what fomented the Iranian-Iraqi war and the inter-religious hostility in Lebanon, in Ulster and India. Nor can we ignore the fact that there are religious figures in our nation calling upon their believers to refuse to serve in the Armed Forces. This is taking place in vegetarian organizations of the Pentecostals, Jehovah's Witnesses, true Orthodox Christians and others.

And so, we can therefore not underestimate the danger of the reactionary influence of bourgeois clericalists and of a number of other religious organizations. They misinform the population, especially people with an immature outlook. All of this absolutely demands that the forms and methods of atheistic indoctrination be improved, that more active and specific counter-propaganda be conducted, that we demonstrate convincingly and with proof that freedom of conscience exists in the USSR but does not in fact exist in the capitalist nations. The works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin repeatedly underscore the fact that religion will die out but that this will not occur on its own, but only as a result of the society's social progress. Skillfully organized atheistic indoctrination must also help promote its extinction.

Multifaceted ideological and indoctrinational work is performed in the army collectives. We still find individual fightingmen who have been subjected to a religious influence, however, and do not take an active part in public life. Why do the measures sometimes not work properly and not produce the desired effect?

This probably occurs because less attention has recently been given to this important area of communist indoctrination of the personnel in certain units and on certain ships. Certain commanders and political workers, communists and Komsomol members, and the aktiv of the subunits do not take an attitude of proper responsibility to the matter of organizing the struggle against religious relics, naively assuming that they will die out by themselves. Some of them are convinced that a few months in the army are fully adequate to cause a young believer to reject his religious views once and for all. For this reason the atheistic work conducted with the personnel is sometimes not systematic, purposeful, aggressive or specific enough.

In order to make the atheistic indoctrination more effective, it is essential:

- in the first place, to perform it systematically and not randomly, on a high ideological and theoretical level but at the same time, intelligibly;
- in the second place, to show the believers kindness and attention, remembering that we are combating people's delusions;

--in the third place, to take into account the fact that the way to make the atheistic indoctrination more effective is through well-conceived subject matter, richness of content, and vital presentation of the material. Unfortunately, lectures and talks on atheism are frequently of an abstract nature. Religious dogma is frequently criticized in general terms, without revealing specific religious teachings and without analyzing changes in the ideology and the work of contemporary church and sectarian organizations;

--in the fourth place, to always take into account the fact that the effectiveness of the atheistic indoctrination also depends upon the diversity of the methods, forms and means of influencing the minds and hearts of people.

"...The masses," V.I. Lenin wrote, "must be given the most diverse atheistic propaganda material, must be acquainted with cases from the most diverse areas of life, must be approached in one way and another in order to arouse their interest, to wake them from their religious slumber, must be shaken from various sides by the most diverse means, and so forth."

Talks, lectures, evenings of questions and answers on special subjects, meetings with former believers, readers' conferences and exhibits of atheistic literature are the most common mass forms of atheistic propaganda used in the army situation. Trips to historical and regional studies museums and planetariums, filmed lectures for showing and subsequent discussion of documentary and feature films with an atheistic orientation are of great indoctrinational importance.

In the Red Banner Transcarpathian Military District, for example, questions having to do with exposing the reactionary essence of religion are discussed at assemblies and seminars for various categories of commanders and for the party and Komsomol aktiv, and in the district newspaper SLAVA RODINY. More than 40 articles on atheistic subjects have been published during the past 3 years alone.

Not one of these forms of atheistic propaganda can substitute for individual work with believers and those who are vacillating, however. It is precisely the work performed with each individual which makes it possible to find the correct and necessary approach to the believers, to determine the causes, the nature and the degree of their religiosity. It is important not only to change the believer's mind during the individual talks, but also to arouse in him an interest in public life.

The method of conviction is the main method used for influencing the believers. "The communists" materials from the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee underscore, "are consistent atheists, but they do not force their outlook upon anyone. Enlightenment, conviction and propaganda are our method." It requires, first of all, profound reasoning, proof and convincing substantiation for every principle advanced by the propagandists of atheism. Any kind of superficiality is inadmissible. It harms the work of shaping atheistic views in the personnel and discredits scientific atheism.

Decisions coming out of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee command army and navy propagandists and agitators and all activists in oral political agitation to devote constant attention to the atheistic indoctrination of

Soviet fightingmen. The main task is one of providing aggressive atheistic propaganda, stepping up the counter action against acts of religious ideological diversion, and taking steps to expose attempts by hostile foreign centers to use religion for anti-Soviet purposes.

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MILITARY POLITICAL ISSUES

GLAVPU CONFERENCE ON KOMSOMOL WORK, YOUTH UPBRINGING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "Toward New Goals in Komsomol Work"]

[Text] A little more than half a year has passed since the 5th Army-Wide Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations. During this time, much that is valuable and interesting appeared in the activity of the order-wearing Komsomol of the Armed Forces in the upbringing of Soviet servicemen and genuine patriots and internationalists. The main Political Directorate [GLAVPU] of the Soviet Army and Navy studied through the prism of the ideas and the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement in the party leadership of the Komsomol and raising its role in the communist indoctrination of the youth" and the recommendations of the 5th Army-Wide Conference the work of the political organs and party and Komsomol organizations of the Kiev Military District and generalized the favorable experience accumulated in all Komsomol elements in the military districts, in the groups of forces, and in the fleets.

These questions were examined comprehensively at a conference in the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy in which representatives of the political directorate of the Armed Forces services, political organs of the combat arms, and leading Komsomol personnel of the Armed Forces took part. The report of the First Deputy Chief of the Kiev Military District's political directorate, Major General V. Korablev, was heard. Taking part in the discussion were the First Deputy Chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate Lieutenant General M. Kulikov, the First Deputy Chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy Vice Admiral S. Vargin, the First Deputy Chief of the Political Directorate of the Military Construction Units Major General M. Simyakov, the Assistant Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy for Komsomol Work Colonel N. Koshelev, and other comrades.

It was noted that the men of the Armed Forces perceived the speech of Comrade K. U. Chernenko as a combat program for action. They are responding with selfless military labor to the awarding of the Order of the Red Banner to the Komsomol organization of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The Army-Wide Conference gave a powerful impetus to the activity of the Komsomol organizations in realizing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee, and the 19th Komsomol Congress. The immortal Lenin precept, "Study military affairs in a genuine manner!" is becoming

more and more visibly, and saliently the care around which all Komsomol work is structured in the military districts, groups of forces, and fronts. Specific measures have been worked out and are being persistently introduced for instilling in the youth of the Armed Forces firm ideological conviction, devotion to the CPSU, and readiness for an exploit and for mobilizing their strength and brilliant energy for a further rise in vigilance, combat readiness, and the strengthening of military discipline and prescribed order.

The Komsomol organizations actively helped in the struggle for the successful accomplishment of the missions posed by the Soviet Minister of Defense for the new training year. The youth's patriotic spirit is reflected especially convincingly in the broad scale of socialist competition for a worthy meeting of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 25th CPSU Congress. The springs of good deeds and undertakings of the youth which appeared in the course of the election campaign in the Komsomol are gathering strength.

Being the equal of the communists and their senior comrades, the Komsomols are demonstrating their best qualities and are always ready to step forth for the defense of socialism's historic achievements. This is furthered to a great extent by the specific party leadership of the Komsomol locally.

Pointed out at the same time was the necessity for the more efficient and purposeful use of the rich arsenal of practical recommendations contained in the materials of the 5th Army-Wide Conference for raising the contribution of the Armed Forces Komsomol organizations to instilling in the youth a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the striving to continue and add in a worthy manner to the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and their glorious Armed Forces. The political organs are called upon to eliminate more persistently the shortcomings in the armed party leadership of the Komsomol. In particular, the discussion concerned facts of its excessive guardianship and, at times, elementary inattention to its deeds and concerns. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the further improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol and the recommendations of the 5th Army-Wide Conference urgently demand improvement of work with the youth. The strength of the Komsomol and the guarantee of all its successes and victories are in party leadership. This is why we should hold strictly responsible those communists-leaders who weakened work with the Komsomol activists and for whom it has not yet become a rule to direct the Komsomol organizations daily, thoughtfully, and concernedly, to rely on them, and direct youth initiative to a useful channel.

Great attention is called for by problems in the further improvement of Komsomol work with young officers and warrant officers (praporshchik and wickman) and the molding in them of communist conviction and pride in their profession. They should constantly be at the center of attention of the Komsomol committees. A taste for indoctrinational work should be persistently instilled in them and they should be attracted to active participation in the activity of the Komsomol organizations. There are many favorable examples in this regard. However, it was stressed at the conference, there are also instances of another type. Thus, in some units of the Kiev Military District Komsomol leaders often remain aloof from these burning problems and are poorly concerned about the moral make-up of the young officers and warrant officers, about increasing

responsibility for the indoctrination of subordinates, and about asserting authority in the military collective. It is the direct duty of political organs and party organizations to assist in the elimination of failure to do complete work in the indoctrinational activity of the Komsomol committees.

The Army-Wide Conference worked out recommendations for improving the Komsomol's forms and methods of work with the youth. Recently, much that is instructive and valuable appeared in the inventory of leading, truly combat Komsomol organizations. All this permits increasing the ponderability of the Komsomol organizations' contribution to the successful accomplishment of difficult tasks for the further raising of combat readiness, the solidarity of the troop collectives, the strengthening of discipline, and unconditional accomplishment of obligations in the competition under the slogan, "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!" But in some places the Komsomol as formerly is trying to use old, "hackneyed" procedures and means. Preference is given to "scale" measures to the detriment of individual work with people. It is the task of political organs and party organizations to equip the collectives of the Komsomol buros with profound knowledge and to help concentrate indoctrinational efforts primarily in the company and battery.

One of the main reference points in the work of the Komsomol organizations which were pointed out by the 5th Army-Wide Conference is ensuring the personal example of each Komsomol member in accomplishing the requirements of military discipline, the oath, and the regulations. Much is being done in this regard in all the services of the Armed Forces. However, there is no occasion for calmness. In some units and on some ships the concern of the Komsomol leaders for the further rallying of the military collective and the creation in it of an environment of firm friendship, military comradeship, and mutual assistance is not felt. Nor is the force of the influence of Komsomol public opinion used sufficiently in the struggle against the antipodes of our morals. Here, of course, not everything depends on the Komsomol alone. As life convinces us, the Komsomol organizations play a large role where they are given constant support by senior comrades and communists.

It was stressed at the conference that questions of the selection, training, and indoctrination of Komsomol cadres and the lower activists and of raising the responsibility of young communists who are working in the Komsomol should constantly be at the center of attention of the political organs and party organizations.

At the conference, the firm confidence was expressed that the order-wearing Komsomol of the Armed Forces, in accomplishing the requirements of the Leninist party and the recommendations of the 5th Army-Wide Conference, is inscribing new and glorious pages in the heroic chronicle of our mighty motherland.

The results of the conference were summed up by the First Deputy Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, Admiral A. Sorokin.

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ARMED FORCES

MAJ GEN VOINOV ON INTRODUCING TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Yu. Voinov; "Found--Proven--Introduced"]

[Text] The inspection-competition which is being conducted in the army and navy under the slogan "For the mass character and high effectiveness of scientific and technical creativity," is continuing. Its main purpose is to promote the further development of inventive and rationalizing work, the activization of innovators' creative searches, the solution of problems directed at the improvement of the combat readiness of units and ships, military skills and the economy of material values. As comrade K. U. Chernenko mentioned in his speech in the meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, "The uniqueness of the present situation is that, in order to raise all work by the highest degree, qualitatively, and to embrace rationalization in every link in the production process, it is necessary to be concerned about the creation of the necessary economic and organizational conditions for the development of the masses' creative activity."

What were the army and navy innovators' achievements recently and what kind of problems remain unresolved?

The necessary conditions exist for improving the quality and productivity of work and applying progressive technologies. This saves time, guarantees industriousness and reliability of combat resources and their operational reliability. There is no need to talk about what effect on assimilating, servicing and repairing weapons and combat equipment is given by the use of the newest technical means, the test equipment, instruments and devices. The army and navy innovators make a heavy investment in their creations. The results of the first stage of the inspection-competition obviously confirm this. They are showing that participation in it assumed a mass character and its effectiveness is higher where the innovators' efforts were concentrated not only on searches for the new, but also in the creative use of the technical solutions already well known and which they themselves recommended. Such application, as experience shows, is the result of constant study of information materials, advanced experience and the scientific and technical achievements being exhibited in the VDNKh (Exhibit of the Achievements of the USSR National Economy).

Precisely such an approach to the work allowed the creative collective headed by honored RFSFR innovator, Lt Col V. Blazhehuk (ground forces) to create highly effective technical means of instruction, including an automated control system for steering combat vehicles at an armor training area. Much is being done in this respect in the Moscow Military District, in the Pacific Fleet and in the air forces. In particular, in the Odessa and Leningrad Military Districts, the air units, widely using the experience of industry, worked out and introduced ways to package and containerize ground equipment and assemble removable armament, technical equipment for the technical-exploitation unit and the test equipment. And what is especially important in the centrally-organized manufacture of these resources.

The repairmen achieved great success. Thus, in the enterprises headed by Colonels Yu. Molchanov and V. Savonin, not only were rationalizers' suggestions, which originated in these collectives, actively introduced, but also tens of borrowed technical innovations. The economic effect from these introductions was hundreds of thousands of rubles. Even the military educational institutions are participating in the inspection-competition. While not scattering forces and resources on inventions, more than 80 innovations, taken from various information sources, invented in the Novochoerkass Higher Military Communications School, imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union V. D. Sokolovskiy are being used successfully in the training process.

There are many examples of a similar kind. At the same time, the first results of the inspection-competition brought out a number of difficulties and errors which are not conducive to the realization of the main goal of this mass movement.

Thus, in the first place, they talked about the fastest that new things have been introduced into practice recently, that which had been exhibited in the [military] districts' and fleet exhibitions and that, in all its graphicness, which had been presented at the VDNKh USSR. All values, representing the wide interest innovators' development, must find reflection in the ,military districts, groups of forces and the fleet leaflets and bulletins for the rationalizer and, in information reports. However, such developments do not always get into these publications. And what else hinders the work is that the necessary information is not being issued regularly to all branches of troops and services.

The logical question: Why? One ought not look for somekind of particular cause. It is all so painfully simple: there are still many commissions of ingenuity which do not bother disseminating materials on suggestions which merit wide attention.

Let us say, as way of explanation of this fact, that the Central Asia Military District Commission on Ingenuity did not publish a single leaflet for a rationalizer during all of last year. But you know there were many suggestions which deserve wide dissemination. It is unlikely that one can hardly take seriously the reference to the shortage of time, the difficulty in the systematic exposure to innovations and the make-up of documentation. We

found the opportunity, in the Leningrad Military District through information leaflets, to disseminate and the put into practice more than 400 suggestions.

Unfortunately, sometimes the information available in a unit is not being looked at, not available to the innovators, but is stuck in the commission's documents. In the example of the navy, it is easy to be convinced of what kind of benefit the information would bring if one would regard it with interest and in a business-like manner. Thus, of 1,583 suggestions published in Pacific Fleet information bulletins, 724 attracted specialists' attention in the fleet and were introduced.

The inspection-competition's purpose and tasks are not taken correctly everywhere. Some places consider only the quantity of the realized suggestions as the primary criterion for evaluation and act on the principle "assume it's less than perfect, but it is mine." This wastefulness and useless consumption of time and resources is being turned around. The pursuit of quantity to the detriment of quality, is leading to the emergence of second-rate suggestions that are shallow and have little effectiveness, sometimes not having a bearing on rationalization.

The introduction of innovators' ideas and efforts is the decisive segment of all organized work is. To shorten the cyclic period from their inception to practical realization, means to accelerate forward motion. Unfortunately, the optimal ways of solving these problems are not found everywhere. Often detailed plans accumulate, but time passes and so, the innovations remain on paper.

Undoubtedly, introduction is a time-consuming matter. However, leaders' experiences bear out that it is possible to reach a successful solution to this complex question.

Much can and must be done primarily by the administration, departments and services of the military districts, groups of forces and fleets. There, where thorough selections of innovations are produced, and where repair facilities are attracted to the centralized production of standards, the results are higher. And the striving to achieve high results, as was emphasized in the October (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, must become the norm for the work of each worker.

Officers of the main and central administration of the Ministry of Defense and, locally, the commanders, staffs, party and Komsomol organizations and the VOIR (All-Union Society of Inventors and Efficiency Experts) council are called upon to give concrete practical help to the participants in the inspection-competition. The district and fleet commissions on innovation must display more interested activity.

A lot can also be done by the authors of new things themselves who are prepared to take part in the NTM-85 (Scientific and Technical Creativity of Youth-1985) Central Exhibit. In this regard, the experience of the Kiev Higher Military Engineering School imeni M. I. Kalinin, where the head of the school, Lt Gen M. Pilipenko, is displaying great concern for the creativity of the young innovators, deserves attention.

It is not easy to be an innovator. It is a great honor but also a great responsibility. A man who sets out on the difficult but lofty road of an innovator, is called upon to cultivate in himself the quality of high citizenship and collectivization. Participation in the inspection-competition is not an end in itself. The result must become increasing skill, new knowledge and know-how, great return in military work and in the final analysis, a significant contribution to the business of improving the combat readiness of units and ships.

9355

CSO: 1801/117

ARMED FORCES

MILITARY ECONOMY: INTRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lt Col V. Baberdin: "Rhythm of Acceleration"]

[Text] Repair enterprises vary. Some are front-runners year in and year out, others merely strive for such with varying success. You encounter ones which, it so happens, having achieved high indicators another time--by either renovating shops or introducing some kind of advanced processing method--lose the momentum gained and begin to speak of their successes in the past tense. When you try to look into what happened, you hear in response: "Objective reasons, special circumstances...." They say they proved to be stronger than the people. But there are enterprises which are not on a tidal wave, but year in and year out--methodically and without noise and jabber--do their job. And they do it well, in the full sense of the word, scientifically.

The entire secret of the successes of such collectives is that they do not stop merely at new equipment and processes (although this in itself is very important), they strive to go farther. They create all the necessary economic and organizational conditions to develop creative activeness of the masses. And this bears fruit. It was about just such an approach that comrade K. U. Chernenko spoke in his speech at the session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. He pointed out the need "to raise all work to a qualitatively higher stage and to involve all elements of the production process in rationalization".

The aircraft maintenance enterprise supervised by Lt Col V. Klimenko is considered stable. In 4 years, the output volume has increased 1.5-fold (without increasing the number of workers) and labor productivity has increased accordingly. The growth in realization of output in 1983 (compared to the previous year) was 123.7 percent and this indicator is high this year as well. Practically all primary and ancillary production workers work in brigades under a system of pay for the end result and there are brigades which have converted to the self-supporting basis. The "aksayskiy" method has been widely introduced (review of the time norms on the workers' initiative) and it yields a savings of thousands of rubles annually.

I asked the supervisor of the enterprise on what these indicators are based, what is at their basis? His response was: "The collective is continually trying to learn to work. Everyone--the workers as well as the engineering and

technical personnel and supervisors.... Work solves everything, puts everything in its place. But it is measured by the job. If it is more precise, then the final result achieved will also be." He spoke further about the desire to achieve a scientific organization of labor (NOT). Not that which can only conditionally be linked to science--to say they introduced so many model work places, painted the walls in accordance with recommendations of the NOT handbook and so forth, but about being scientific in its own basis and about the comprehensive approach to the problems of organizing the production process.

The party committee secretary, Ye. Lebedev, concluded the conversation:

"There is one objective--to get people interested in the state of affairs of the entire enterprise, to induce them to become actively involved in searching for reserves, to increase production efficiency continuously.... In a word, we are striving for every worker to carry out his duties efficiently and labor enthusiasm, fostered by the whole tenor of our life, has helped the cause...."

I wanted to raise an objection: supposedly, these are all truisms. But where is the science? However, a close familiarization with the enterprise convinced me that these "truisms" here took on a genuinely scientific meaning and that is why they are actively working, and for more than 1 year.

It was they, the workers, who suggested how to distribute the production stations more efficiently throughout the shop so that the traffic flows do not cross; how to arrange the test equipment and instruments better at the work place; what kind of new devices to use in order to improve the quality of repair and lower labor intensity....

But the innovators are solving more than technical problems alone. The collective is concerned with finding new ways to improve organization of production. It is sufficient to recall the history of introducing the system of repair quality control now in effect. It all started mechanics at the check-out station complaining that so much time was being spent on correcting defects occurring because of the assemblers. It was checked out. Indeed, there were a lot of rejects in the work of the assemblers of individual systems of onboard aircraft equipment: somewhere terminals were mixed up, relays were not set as they were supposed to be.... All of this later showed up at the check-out station.

Measures were decisive and strict. In 4 months alone, in one of the shops about 30 people were made financially accountable for the low quality of repair. They also tried to influence the shoddy workmen morally. But all this was, as the workers themselves admit, merely a half measure. The conclusion, it would seem, was obvious: it is necessary to intensify step-by-step monitoring. They analyzed the state of affairs and understood--one technical control division (OTK) cannot handle it. The inspectors do not have the time to perform the entire volume of testing operations. Moreover, frequently they were not sufficiently qualified. By no means every experienced assembly worker and technician will consent to the position of inspector. It is all a question of wage here. Even for an inspector of the 6th category it is the same as for an electronics or radio technician of the

3rd category working on assembly. The candidates for the OTK are usually selected from young repairmen and then they were taught. But as soon as an inspector acquires the skills and experience, he tried to transfer to a brigade.

The workers themselves prompted the outcome in this situation. They proposed that the functions of the OTK inspectors at the final assembly stage be placed on highly qualified, experienced and most conscientious pieceworkers, having been partially (I repeat, partially) from performing their primary work. This guaranteed 100-percent control of assembly operations and strict conformity of the parameters being checked to the specifications.

Not everything went smoothly. There were also those who were against the innovation: "Why the extra trouble when we have the appropriate instructions and guidance; carry them out and that will be enough." Today it can be said with confidence that the new system of organizing control has taken hold. Incidents of assembly defects have become extremely rare. The shop which earlier was lagging behind is now one of the best at the enterprise. What about the OTK inspectors? They make spot checks and formulate technical documentation. And what, perhaps, is most important is that now the OTK staff has the capability to engage in serious analysis of the quality of repair and development of scientific recommendations for preventing defects.

I would like to say a little about one more thing--about norm setting. I will not pass over such a phenomenon in silence: having mastered the equipment and production process, a worker could substantially exceed the norm, but he is in no hurry to do this, preferring to work at the "usual pace". Frozen norms restrain the development of production and the growth of labor productivity. Therefore, enterprise administrations periodically review them. This is not a smooth process. Furthermore, no matter what kind of precise timekeepers, procedure and calculations a rate setter may use, he will not identify reserves as completely as the workers themselves are able to do.

At the aircraft maintenance plant, self-norm setting has become firmly established. Last year, on the initiative of the workers, 32 proposals were reviewed which made it possible to save 7,548 norm-hours which amounted to a savings in wages of over 5,000 rubles. In the first quarter of this year alone, 109 workers have submitted 23 proposals to review existing norms (the annual savings will be over 9,000 rubles).

But it is not even a matter of figures. Let us consider the case itself: a worker suggests that for the same work he be paid less than he received yesterday. And it has been going on like this for many years here. Of course, they could answer back to me: "Just what results from this? The used the "aksayskiy" method--and here are all the miracles." (Remember: the essence of the "aksayskiy" method is that, as a reward, the worker who submitted the proposal is paid part of the savings of the wage fund.) But after all, this method is being introduced at many enterprises. The question is, will it take hold everywhere? In itself, the method will not result in a great effect if it is not backed up materially. For this a clear-cut rhythm and scientific organization of the entire labor process are necessary.

Owing to the introduction of innovations and supply accuracy (although this is very difficult to bring about), the aircraft maintenance enterprise has managed to develop production regularity. Nonfulfillment of production quotas, even in a 10-day period, is considered to be an extraordinary event here. It is also necessary to add to this that daily explanatory work which the rate setters, section foremen, party group organizers and shop supervisors conduct among the workers (incidentally, engineering and technical personnel also receive bonuses for participation in reviewing norms here) as well as such a powerful tool as socialist competition in honor of the 40th Anniversary of the Victory. Decreasing the labor-intensiveness of production operations and introducing progressive norms are key points in personal as well as brigade and shop commitments.

Such is the experience amassed at this enterprise. Of course, not everything here has been resolved yet and not everything is turning out smoothly; sometimes there are also disappointing failures. But the main thing is that there is a tireless creative search going on at the collective, a search giving rise to a rhythm of acceleration increasing the rate of development of production.

12567

CSO: 1801/73

ARMED FORCES

GOALS OF NEW TRAINING YEAR

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Amidst the great political and business-like enthusiasm resulting from the decisions of the October (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Second Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet soldiers are beginning the new training year. All of their efforts are directed at unswerving fulfillment of the demands of the party and the directions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade K. U. Chernenko on strengthening fighting potential and increasing the vigilance and combat readiness of the Army and Navy under conditions of the sharp aggravation of the military-political situation in the world, continuing because of the US and its NATO allies.

The new training year holds a special place in the life of the country, Army and Navy. This is a year of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the year of the 40th anniversary of our great victory which inspires the protectors of the Motherland toward selfless military labor. Their enthusiasm and high sense of patriotism are vividly displayed in the initiative of the personnel of leading units (chasti) and a missile cruiser, approved of by the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy. The initiators have called upon all servicemen to join actively in the socialist competition under the motto "Our Selfless Military Labor for the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress". This appeal has been heartily supported in the troops and the fleets.

Learn what is necessary in war--this was and remains the basic principle in military training. To follow it strictly means to strive persistently for maximum approximation of the training process to the conditions of real combat. This assumes, above all, a clear-cut organization of the educational and training process and the entire service, a high discipline at all levels of the troop and fleet organism, responsibility of personnel for assigned work and irreconcilability toward nonprogressiveness and unimaginativeness, simplifications and indulgences in training and competition. In training, the level of combat readiness, the end result and the quality of performing a set task must be the continuous and chief criterion. In so doing, it is necessary

to proceed from the increased capabilities of the modern weapons of armed conflict. Those commanders act correctly who teach their subordinates to operate under conditions of surprise enemy attack and with the enemy using electronic warfare equipment and conventional as well as nuclear, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction. Great importance is attached to drill training as a basis of teamwork in action, cultivating in personnel the ability to endure steadfastly great moral and physical loads during operations under difficult geographical, climatic and weather conditions, to anticipate the enemy in opening fire and to defeat him at maximum range from the first shot, missile launch and aircraft pass on the target, day and night.

Completion of the tasks set for the new training year is inseparably linked to a further increase in the political consciousness of personnel. The main efforts of military councils, commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations in work in this direction must be concentrated on forming in each soldier clear-cut class positions and a profound conviction in the righteousness of our cause and on fostering high vigilance, a feeling of love for the Motherland and hatred of its enemies and a readiness at any moment to rise to the defense of the achievements of socialism together with the soldiers of fraternal armies.

The complexity of tasks being completed by the troops and the increased level of their technical equipment make it urgent to increase tirelessly the professional training of officers, especially at the regimental, ship, battalion and company levels. Each combined-arms commander must know well the weapons and combat equipment of the arms and services as well as special troops, be able to teach methodically and correctly their subordinates to operate and repair under combat conditions, organize cooperation of the mixed forces and equipment and control them in the various types of modern combat. At classes in the officer training system as well as at planned exercises and sessions with personnel it is necessary to teach officers more objectively the organization of reconnaissance, camouflage and troop movements, especially under their own power, leading columns and completing tasks related to the support of combat operations. It is important to be concerned with further improvement of the methodical level of military personnel, arming them with knowledge of the fundamentals of military pedagogy and psychology.

A necessary condition of increasing the qualitative indicators in combat and political training is the further strengthening of discipline and good organization and maintaining firm prescribed order. It is necessary to make commanders and superiors more strictly responsible for shortcomings in the organization of the training process as well as for shortcomings in work to strengthen discipline and law and order in units and on ships and to put an end to personnel breaking away from planned training sessions and violations of schedules and daily routine.

In the struggle for qualitative fulfillment of training plans and programs, much will depend on the effectiveness of competition. It is necessary to evaluate its results more exactly and to practice more widely competition among soldiers by specialties and also competition for the best subunit (podrazdeleniye), unit and ship. It is important to increase persistently the educational role of competition and support in every possible way useful

undertakings aimed at efficient use of training time and material resources and at improving the everyday life of personnel.

Communists and Komsomol members are called upon to make a ponderous contribution in the struggle for new gains in combat readiness. Their duty is to set forth a worthy example in training and service and to struggle actively with the slightest signs of unconcern and complacency. Using front-line experience and the experience of exercises and maneuvers, it is necessary to improve persistently the forms and methods of party-political work. With all of its substance it must contribute toward qualitative completion of the tasks facing the troops and fleet forces.

To celebrate the year of active preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress and the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory with new successes in military labor is the patriotic duty of each Soviet soldier.

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ARMED FORCES

FROM LIFE OF JUNIOR OFFICER: ON INTRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGY

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by O. Falichev: "A 'Surprise' for the Commander"]

[Text] He opened his eyes. A gray dawn trickled into the window of the railway car and the piercing whistling of the shunt diesel locomotive was heard. But something else woke him up. Lieutenant A. Pavlov lifted himself on an elbow and saw a person in a military uniform.

"You overslept," the officer uttered drily and threw his palm up to the peak of his service cap: "Station commandant Captain Smirnov."

Lieutenant Pavlov got himself together in silence and went out quickly. And only left in private with the ringing silence of the guardhouse cell did he try to figure out what had happened the previous day.

Yesterday evening he left the unit to obtain equipment. "We are assigning this to you as an intelligent specialist with initiative," the commander admonished upon parting. "Try to get it done on time."

Time remained until the train's departure. Pavlov dropped into the station dining room to have a snack and there he saw his old school comrade. They talked. It turns out that he serves in these parts, his crew is excellent, and now he is taking off on leave on the same train.

"And how are things with you?" he asked.

Pavlov fell to thinking. Had everything developed for him as he had dreamed? After school he undertook matters with zeal and decided to lead his crew up among the excellent. But this simply did not happen. He studied the most modern equipment, but it fell his lot to master capricious equipment which had already been around. Pavlov decided that he, an engineer in radio electronics, will have no where to show himself. And the faint notes of a negligent attitude toward the entrusted equipment began to sound more and more often in the young officer's opinions. One day he said to the chief of the section, Captain V. Kapralov, about his radar:

"It's time to make scrap metal of it."

The captain ran his palm over the side of the van which had become rough and weather-beaten and answered warmly:

"A remarkable creation. How many range battles to its credit...."

Having mastered himself, it was necessary for Lieutenant Pavlov to learn from Captain V. Kapralov, Warrant Officer [praporshchik] G. Lavrent'yev, and at times also from the sergeants the special features in the conduct of prescribed maintenance and to sit down with the technical documents.

He examined the specific character and even planned ways to improve some of the devices. During his free time he worked out a new schematic diagram for one of them. "I am making a surprise for the commander," he decided to himself.

In the evening, he announced the innovation to Captain Kapralov with joy. The commander slipped a tenacious glance over the sheet of drafting paper, praised him for his initiative, and...advised him to abandon the undertaking:

"If the equipment is operating in good working order it is better not to tear into it."

Pavlov was deeply offended by such advice and tested the innovation himself. It turned out that in combination with the organizational equipment it did not provide the desired effect.

Pavlov's ardor began to diminish after this. He performed his duties as if he played secondary roles which were of no interest to him. But a dream lived in the depths of his soul: if only he could be the main operating person in something. And here is the important assignment of the unit commander himself, his praise. It turns out that he did not remain in the shade all this time and they did not write him off to the shore, as the seamen say.

"...Everything is normal with me," Lieutenant Pavlov answered his comrade, and then he proposed: "Let us just a little for our meeting and the strength of contacts."

The remainder was recollected with difficulty: the dining car, some conflict with the conductor, his promise to call the commandant at the closest station....

Lieutenant Pavlov took a turn about the cell. His service had begun so well, and here he crossed out everything good at one stroke. Pavlov moved his shoulders as if cold, imagining how his wife will shudder having learned of everything. He became acquainted with Tanya in school. They were friends for a long time. But after graduation he, saying goodbye coldly, went away to enter the military school. He thought that she, a Muscovite, would not want to ramble over the country with him. But he could not forget her. When, one day, he brought his exhibit to the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy--a system for teaching with the use of a computer and television--with the cadets, he decided to find her.

They won awards at the exhibition. But for him, Tanya's answer became the main reward. She has been with him since then. Tanya is very proud of her husband

and suffers for his slightest failure. "No, she does not have to learn about what happened," he decided to himself.

...The party meeting proceeded stormily. Inwardly Aleksandr prepared for a severe talk, but he did not think that it would be so bitter and shameful. It was as if he heard the words through a fog: "...to announce a severe reprimand with an entry in the record card."

The next morning he was summoned by the unit commander. The lieutenant colonel calmly inquired about the meeting and spoke approvingly about the communists' decision. And then, as if thinking aloud:

"New equipment arrived.... What if we assign the tuning of the equipment to you?"

Amazement and joy were reflected in Pavlov's face.

"It means that this is our decision," the commander finished. "I hope that this time we get by without 'surprises'."

And again the days flashed and began to spin as if in a kaleidoscope. Now they were filled with some special meaning. Pavlov worked from dark to dark. He came home tired. Tat'yana looked at the pinched face of her husband with the shining eyes and was amazed at the source of his strength. And Aleksandr's task was not one of the easy ones. He knew and loved the equipment. But skill of the highest standard was required for the fine tuning of the new equipment. Pavlov diligently signal tested unit after unit and disclosed and eliminated small errors, and the matter proceeded slowly.

Captain V. Kapralov and Senior Lieutenant Kotov did not refuse him advice and offered assistance. But Aleksandr considered it a matter of honor to complete himself what had been begun. One week, then another flew by in this way. The commander took an interest in his successes several times, and one day he announced:

"Major Perlov from higher headquarters is working with us. Perhaps his advice will not be unnecessary for you."

As they say, Major Yu. Perlov immediately took the bull by the horns.

"How did you check the stages?" he asked first of all.

"I signal tested," Pavlov was surprised by the question.

"And did you use the test unit?"

And when could Pavlov forget about it? They worked shoulder to shoulder for many hours. On Perlov's suggestion Aleksandr checked the stages, and the major himself--the digital devices and modules. Lieutenant Pavlov tried not to lag behind his senior comrade. Soon the silver needle of the sweep flashed on the screen of the indicator and the debugged equipment began to drone evenly.

"I believe that you will make a good specialist," Major Perlov shook his hand upon parting.

It was as if the young officer had lifted the heavy load of his recent guilt from himself. He was charged with sharing his experience in mastering the new equipment with his contemporaries and he successfully passed the examination for an increase in proficiency rating. It seemed that the most difficult was behind him.

But in devoting a large portion of his time to work with the equipment he, the chief of a crew, forgot about his subordinates. Private S. Chukarev received news of the birth of his first-born from home. This important event in the life of the soldier was left without the commander's attention. The soldier properly "noted" the news on the occasion of his joy. For omissions in indoctrinational work Pavlov was reprimanded and his recommendation for promotion in rank was held up.

A wave of resentment rose up from somewhere from the bottom of Aleksandr's soul. At his bad luck, at a subordinate.... He wanted to transfer to another unit and begin everything all over again at a new place where no one knows him. He came with this thought to the unit deputy commander for political affairs, Lieutenant Colonel V. Likhov'kin. The political officer did not begin to comfort him. He inquired about matters in the family and told about his development as an officer.

"Wherever we may serve, you don't run away from yourself," he noted in the end. "Nothing in our actions turns to sand, everything is molded into fate."

Then Lieutenant Pavlov changed his opinion about much. There is no denying that he brought his chiefs much trouble. But...didn't he shirk difficulties? As his frontline veteran-father used to say: not everyone is allowed to pass through the field of life without bruises. It is important not to lose heart.

At home he was met by Tanya who looked him in the eye:

"I know about everything, Sasha."

And she told how recently the political deputy spoke with her sympathetically and how she got tired of seeing him, Aleksandr, bear his spiritual torments in silence.

Pavlov heard the voice of his wife which was resolute and full of optimism and he thought: he did not know her well.

From that day, whether at the position or in the classroom everyone saw Pavlov as self-collected and purposeful. He undertook the most difficult things and worked regardless of his own feelings. Such an attitude was soon transmitted to his subordinates. And together, they say, they were equal to any difficulties. The crew increased its indices with each passing day and completed the training year successfully and many men, as did the commander, raised their proficiency ratings.

Nor did Pavlov's crew lose its good name and the positions won in combat training subsequently. The reputation of right-guide was attached to it. And one day Major Perlov telephoned the unit and said that an intelligent specialist is needed. Here he mentioned Pavlov's name. The commander did not begin to object.

...Today the chief of an excellent section and master of combat qualifications, Senior Lieutenant Pavlov, serves in a new place. He has been awarded the thanks of senior commanders for the mastery of equipment and the skillful indoctrination of subordinates. Exercises at which he demonstrated high professional skill became an important landmark in the young officer's service. And his operator, Private A. Andreyev, received a valuable gift from a general for skillful and resourceful actions.

Recently the unit commander invited Senior Lieutenant Pavlov to his office. The conversation turned to the course of preparations for a trip out for live firings. Pavlov reported on the work which had been done clearly and in a well-reasoned manner. The telephone suddenly rang. The colonel picked up the receiver and exchanged several sentences with the subscriber. Then he smiled and looked at Senior Lieutenant Pavlov:

"They are calling from your former place of service. The commander is interested in how things are going for you."

Senior Lieutenant Pavlov stepped forward impetuously. For an instant, his memory carried him back to the first garrison of his officer youth where he experienced both the bitterness of failures and the joy of difficult victories. He smiled broadly and answered:

"Please tell them that I am serving without 'surprises'."

6367

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ARMED FORCES

LETTERS TO KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITOR, RESPONSES

Aid Station Discipline Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 p 2

[Article: "Revenge for Criticism"]

[Text] This [Revenge for Criticism] was the title of a report by Captain 1st Rank (Retired) Ye. Korovin which was published on 19 August. It discussed the fact that in the medical aid station of the Nth unit they began to have a prejudiced attitude toward nurse V. Serebrova after her critical statement at a trade union meeting and even administered punishment to her twice which subsequently had to be rescinded.

The temporary acting chief of the rear services political department of the Black Sea Fleet, Captain 1st Rank S. Zubatykh, informed the editors that due to the absence of proper monitoring of the medical aid station's work an unhealthy relationship between some of the workers actually developed. This was pointed out earlier to the unit command and the chief of the aid station, N. Smirnova. Now Captain 1st Rank P. Dovnya has been released to the reserve and the question of transferring the chief of the aid station is being examined. The political department has directed the attention of all commanders, political officers, and party and trade union activists of the rear services units to the necessity for strict observance of labor legislation and is concerned about the creation of a healthy moral atmosphere in the collectives.

Unfortunately, from the answer it just remained unclear why V. Serebrova had to achieve the rescinding of clearly illegal punishments for almost eight months. It is not clear whether she received apologies.

Missing Documents Bring Punishment

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 p 2

[Article: "Protracted Red Tape"]

[Text] My son, A. Maslov, served as a warrant officer [praporshchik] in the army. He was released to the reserve last year. He arrived in Novorossiysk, at his place of permanent residence. And he began to wait for the arrival of

his personal file. But here's the trouble. Time is passing and turning into months, and still no documents. I see my son suffering and living with a poor frame of mind. They refuse him a registration card and do not accept him for work. This is the situation which has developed. Where is a way out? Could the documents have disappeared without a trace? They have become stuck somewhere through the fault of callous people.

A. Maslov, Krasnodarsk Kray

Dear Aleksandr Semenovich! You are absolutely correct in asserting that the documents could not disappear without a trace. And really, they did not disappear. A reply has been received to your letter which the editors sent to the Personnel Department of the North Caucasus Military District. Colonel V. Lyashko reports that the culprit in the almost year-long red tape is officer Yu. Romanov. At the end of last year, in preparing your son's personal file, he had an unconscientious attitude toward his official duties, as a result of which the documents were sent to the wrong address. They wound up not in Novorossiysk, but in Rostov-na-Don where they stayed until the editors interfered.

Officer Yu. Romanov received disciplinary punishment for the carelessness which he demonstrated in preparing and dispatching Warrant Officer A. Maslov's personal file. The documents have now been readdressed from the Oktyabr'skiy rayon military commissariat of Rostov-na-Don to the military commissariat at your son's place of residence.

Rude Political Officer Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Lt Col P. Chernenko: "Position"]

[Text] Major V. Zlobin greeted the correspondent who had arrived without special enthusiasm. And it could be understood. Viktor Nikolayevich had already pretty well been plagued with complaints about him to higher headquarters. And now one more, this time to the editors of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA which was written by the deputy commander of the signal company for political affairs, Captain B. Kliot.

About what did the communist write to the editors? About Major Zlobin's rudeness and lack of tact. About the fact that lessons with the men are frequently disrupted. About concealing lovers of the "greensnake" and poor morale in the collective. And that despite repeated complaints the senior commanders paid no attention to all this.

The officers of the battalion with whom I spoke presented many examples confirming the conclusions drawn by Captain Kliot.

"Major Zlobin always has a swear word ready," said one of them. "When he flies into a rage, as they say, such words fly out that you want to stop up your ears."

It costs Zlobin nothing to shout at a person, to curse him and humiliate him. Punishment measures are used rashly, and many have literally become "overgrown" with punishments from the battalion commander. During nine months of this year the officers and warrant officers [praporshchik] alone received more than 30 various punishments. Senior Lieutenant Yu. Mokhorev has six punishments from the battalion commander and Senior Lieutenant N. Sal'nikov--five. Even Lieutenant R. Garipov, who has not even succeeded in serving in the battalion for a year, has already received two punishments from the commander. And you see, it cannot be said that these officers have a poor attitude toward the performance of their duties. The Disciplinary Regulations offer the commander a broad range of rights: for a delinquency he can reprimand a subordinate and he can impose the strictest punishment. He should weigh thoroughly the degree of guilt and the indoctrinational consequences of his measures. But Major Zlobin has a different rule: he never bothers about details or teaches; if you gave him the occasion--receive everything you have coming.

It is correctly said: the commander is the chief in everything. This stresses that the results in the men's combat training, and prescribed order in the subunit, and the moral climate of the collective depend on him. For he does not command machines and instruments and not machineguns and guns, but people. A commander who is not concerned about the search for the correct and wise approach to them, who is unable to subordinate his feelings to reason, and constantly counts on his vocal chords inevitably carries things to extremes, from which he himself and his subordinates suffer. With such a commander, even if things are not going badly now, everything may change for the worse tomorrow.

Back in the first efficiency report written on Cadet Zlobin his hot temper and rudeness in handling his comrades were noted. Much time has passed since then, but Viktor Nikolayevich has not gotten rid of these shortcomings. In the last efficiency report which was signed by Major V. Lyakh, by now of the battalion chief of staff Major Zlobin, his sharpness in handling subordinates is again pointed out. It would appear that with Zlobin's assuming such an important post as the commander of a signal battalion the senior commanders would consider these circumstances and would devote more attention to him and monitor his actions more strictly. Unfortunately, this did not occur. The chiefs rendered him poor service by their conciliatory attitude toward his shortcomings. He disregarded people more and more and every so often resorted to rudeness.

Zlobin's unfairness and his constant rudeness, of course, offended people. Resentment built up, people often became nervous over trifles, and enthusiasm in work was extinguished. As a result, instances of the violation of military discipline became more frequent and the indices in combat training were reduced.

No, Major Zlobin denied nothing and did not dispute the facts. He controlled himself with enviable calm and was confident of his rightness. He said that he was guided by the interests of the matter and was concerned about the maintenance of firm prescribed order in the battalion. And, he says, in such cases there are always those who do not like high demandingness. He did not see and, perhaps did not want to see that his demandingness often acquired a doubtful form. This is also why the letter appeared at the editors.

This is precisely the time to tell about the letter's author. I heard ambiguous opinions about him in contrast with the unanimous evaluation of Zlobin's actions. But the overwhelming majority of the officers with whom I had the occasion to speak agreed in one thing: Captain B. Kliot is a principled communist who always tells the truth to one's face and does not overlook shortcomings.

If it can be said this way, he has an aggravated sense of fairness. Many overlook various shortcomings, he--not. Instead of lessons in combat training, the men of the company are sent to housekeeping work, and it is not the company commander but his political deputy who rushes to the battalion commander and proves that this should not be done, that the work can be accomplished at another time. The training of the drivers is not conducted--Kliot speaks of this at a party meeting. Some officers and warrant officers behave in an unworthy manner--Boris Yakovlevich turns to the battalion political officer: measures must be adopted, he says. I am confident there would have been no letters to the editors if Major Zlobin had listened to the numerous complaints concerning the methods of his work, including Captain Kliot's statements.

Major Zlobin was especially unsatisfied with the fact that the captain "washed his dirty linen in public" and turned to the political organ. But you see, the communist turned to the higher party organ, and it is not only his right but also his obligation not to remain silent when he sees what is impermissible, what is unworthy, and what cannot be tolerated. All the more when the buro of the party organization does not react to it.

Unfortunately, he was not always able to act irreproachably. I present the following example. Major D. Kalyushitskiy quite frequently imbibed. He reported for service while intoxicated and Zlobin often had to relieve him of the performance of his official duties. But he did not hasten to adopt effective measures. He did not hold him responsible even when he organized the drinking of alcohol directly in the headquarters. Seeing that the battalion commander actually indulges those who like to drink, Kliot wrote a statement to the party buro with the request that communist Kalyushitskiy be held accountable to the party.

At the meeting the communists administered Kalyushitskiy a strict reprimand. I attended that meeting. Let me say frankly that Captain Kliot did not have enough restraint then. He spoke twice himself, and nevertheless he still flung remarks. True, they all were to the point, and it was felt that the communist was disturbed by disorder in the collective and the striving of some to keep silent about shortcomings and avoid sharp corners.

Another party meeting is instructive in this regard. They discussed the question of the example of communists in service and in combat training. There are many problems here, but the meeting took place calmly, smoothly, and formally. And here Captain Kliot took the floor. He called the report streamlined and impotent and said that the party buro is passive in the struggle to ensure the vanguard role of the communists. The meeting began to seethe....

That is how he is, Communist Kliot. Some do not like his insolence and devotion to principle. But you see, it is simpler merely to turn one's eyes away

from shortcomings. And you will not get on the nerves of those who are guilty of them and you will not harm their spiritual calm. And you will not spoil relations with anyone. But are such party members needed? Fighters are needed. The sympathies of the majority of the battalion's communists are on the side of the fiery Captain Kliot who does not get used to any deviations from the rules of order and moral standards.

I believe that this story acquires a special ring for us. It seems to be a graphic illustration for the problem about which Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at a session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee: "Today the most important criterion of party spirit is not only how a communist works and behaves, but also how resolutely and actively he struggles against shortcomings and achieves an overall improvement in the state of affairs."

An active life's position is a keen position. And here the big question is whether they are able to understand such people and the moving motives of their soul and whether they are able to be objective in evaluating this position and extracting value from criticism.

In any case such a question is faced by Major V. Zlobin and the members of the battalion party buro headed by Major V. Taydonov who pretended that they see nothing. Just as by the personnel of the political organ who did not hasten to react to the communist's statement in the political organ. Later on, nevertheless, they remained in the battalion for a while with the inspection and heard communist Zlobin at a session of the party commission; he was given strict party punishment. And they think disapprovingly of Kliot: and what, they say, is he bent on doing, what does he want?

Officer Responsibility Assumption Discussed

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Lt Gen N. Suraykin, chief of staff of Central Asian Military District: "All Are Equal Before Service"]

[Text] Dear Editors! It has become customary to see the following in our unit: Some officers work considerably more than others. In the unit they are in good repute and the most difficult and important tasks are entrusted to them. Others do not experience such loads. It turns out just as in the saying: some pull the cart while others walk alongside it. Is such an approach to the accomplishment of common tasks justified?

Captain V. Kukharchuk, Red Banner
Central Asian Military District

The editors acquainted the chief of staff of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, Lieutenant General N. Suraykin, with this letter and asked him to answer the author.

I read your letter, Valeriy Valentinovich, and automatically recalled my young years when I commanded a platoon and company. The battalion commander used to

summon me and say: they say that next week according to the schedule they are to go out to the firing range in the adjacent company. But here's the lack of coordination--there is no one to direct the firings: the commander is on leave. "You must assume his duties temporarily." I surmise why the choice again fell on me. The firings are an important matter. The battalion commander does not entrust it to one in whom he has no confidence. This was pleasing. However, it must be owned, once in a while it happened that it became vexing. You plan one thing, and here is a new and unexpected assignment....

With the years, I understood that sometimes I took offense at the battalion commander unjustly. What didn't I learn to do thanks to those numerous, perhaps "unplanned" tasks which the commander assigned to me. Skills also came in handy in equipping the training material base, and the conduct of various social measures, and accomplishing administrative matters. Many times subsequently, the knowledge of these questions helped me to avoid mistakes in work and establish confidential relations with subordinates. And really, me alone? I know many officers who worked, so to say, without looking back, not considering personal time and not dividing the work into "their's" and "others'." Among them were my former fellow officers Yu. Sitnikov and A. Kostenko. Today Colonel Sitnikov and Major General Kostenko, just as formerly, work with ecstasy and are ready to assume a load which is greater than defined by their posts. Service did not develop in this manner for those officers who were afraid of overwork.

But let us ponder: why did the battalion commander under whose command I served proceed in this manner? Most likely, nevertheless not from a good life. For it is easier, more interesting, and more productive to work for the one who relies on the entire collective rather than on individual subordinates. The one who is genuinely happy in service is the commander or the chief who was able to unite people around him and carry them along, confident in each one.

However, at times there are also those situations about which you write, Valeriy Valentinovich. When some work with great stress while others feel themselves rather free at this same time. Such a state of affairs cannot be considered normal. The military collective is a single organism which accomplishes common tasks. All are equal before service and the load on the executors should be distributed uniformly. What is needed for this?

The experience of many years of service convinced me that the first condition for the attainment of success by any leader is constant and equal demandingness toward all subordinates. And the ability to note the diligence and conscientiousness of each person in time and not be stingy with compliments. Recently, I had the occasion to observe the course of a tactical lesson which was conducted by a young officer. I'll make no secret of the fact that I was satisfied with the leader's actions. After a while, I inquired of his immediate superior how he reacted to the zeal of the lieutenant. And I was surprised: "You think that the lieutenant conducted the lesson conscientiously. It is his duty." Correct: the lieutenant accomplished nothing outstanding. But the commander did not consider that this lesson was one of the first for the young officer and to praise him meant instilling confidence in the person.

In your unit, Valeriy Valentinovich, as I was able to learn, unfortunately, actually little attention is paid to the development of creative initiative of all officers and warrant officers [praporshchik]. Demandingness is low toward those who because of personal negligence do not cope with the duties assigned to them. I had a talk with the unit command in the course of which the appropriate recommendations were given. I believe that soon the situation will change for the better.

Good fortune in service smiles on those who do not hide in a convenient shadow and do not try to shift their affairs to the shoulders of others.

Contract Construction Work Discussed

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Col V. Siukhin: "What the Brigade Should Be"]

[Text] At the beginning of the year, a contract brigade headed by Junior Sergeant V. Otto was organized in our military construction organization. How much talk there was about this event-- everyone expected striking changes in the organization of the work. But the enthusiastic speeches were heard no more and everything quieted down. The brigade is listed as a contract brigade, but everything is proceeding in the old way. It seems that the reasons here are objective and caused by the specific nature of military construction projects. This is what I think: is it possible that the brigade contract method is not able to provide the needed effect under our conditions?

Captain V. Tereshchenko, chief of construction sector, Red Banner Far East Military District

The editors asked the chief of the Construction Directorate, Red Banner Far East Military District, Colonel B. Siukhin, to answer the letter's author.

I want to be frank--unfortunately, the example which you presented is not an isolated case. But this is still no reason to doubt the expediency of employing the brigade contract on military construction projects.

I believe, comrade captain, that the successful introduction of brigade cost accounting also depends to a great extent on you, the organizers of production. For this it is necessary to pose specific goals at each stage of the conduct of work and to achieve their accomplishment persistently and patiently.

Unquestionably, the organization of production activity of the cost-accounting collectives requires considerable efforts on the part of the leaders of all ranks. For in accordance with the contractual obligations of the parties not only does the demand on the brigade for observance of the construction times and for the quality of the work increase; the responsibility of the section

for ensuring conditions for its normal operation is also increased. For cost accounting of and by itself is a rather strict "controller" after all.

We are not speaking about creating special conditions for such collectives, but of the potential possibilities which the contract brigade has available and should use in full measure.

Let us say, they were able to organize the matter in the work supervisor's section [UNR] where the chief engineer is Lieutenant Colonel R. Lozhkov. Here the brigades headed by workers of the Soviet Army V. Trapezov and S. Mityushkin have been working for a long time on a single order. Both collectives are advancing in socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and constantly overaccomplish production plans. There are excellent specialists in the brigades and tutorship over the military builders has been organized by workers of the Soviet Army.

Good experience has been accumulated in the UNR headed by Lieutenant Colonel V. Miroshnikov. Here the cost-accounting brigades are staffed, as a rule, by men of three call-ups, which permits the collectives to achieve stably high production and to maintain at a high level the skill of the military builders and, accordingly, the quality of the work being accomplished.

There also are necessary conditions for work in accordance with the method of the brigade contract in your organization which is led by Colonel A. Sharukhayev. However, as is evident, after the creation of the cost-accounting brigade its work was allowed to drift. But you see, of and by itself the contract method does not simplify construction; it only creates the preconditions to increase its efficiency. To organize the brigade is only half the matter; the main thing is to plan and organize its activity, and not only production activity. But here you have not done this. As they say, they shouted "Hurrah" but did not go into the attack.

Recently, Colonel A. Sharukhayev was heard at one of the production conferences which we conduct quarterly with a trip to one of the organizations. The shortcomings which are present in the organization of the work of the cost-accounting brigades were pointed out to him and specific ways to improve the state of affairs by joint efforts were outlined.

It should be said that the dissemination of the experience of our best brigades takes place not only in the course of such planning sessions. Assemblies of brigade leaders of cost-accounting brigades are conducted regularly for this purpose. At them they share procedures for the organization of work and the secrets of skill.

With each passing year, this method is winning more and more popularity among the military builders. Cost-accounting contract brigades are functioning in the overwhelming majority of the district's construction organizations and, as a rule, demonstrate high standards of production and excellent quality of work and they turn over the objects ahead of the standard times.

Recruit Training Criticized

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Lt Col G. Miranovich: "Deafness"]

[Text] It so happened that Guards Private Sergey Shavrey sent his first letter from his new place of service not to his native Mozv' where his father and mother live and not to his friends in the pedagogical institute where he studied prior to call-up to the army, but to KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

"I arrived in this unit with other graduates of the training subunit," the soldier wrote. "We came here with a good attitude and, of course, with the hope of showing our best side at the new place. But, unfortunately, service proved to be far from what we had imagined...." Further, it was reported that not all is well concerning combat training and that there they are not properly concerned about the newcomers and are deaf to their demands and needs.

Since, judging from the letter, the author himself was also among those who were ignored, it was supposed that we would see an offended person in his face. However, despite expectations Guards Private Shavrey had a rather optimistic attitude. In talking with him, it was not difficult to guess that he had already succeeded in sensing favorable as well as unfavorable aspects in his service at the new place. Even doubts crept in: wasn't the soldier hasty with his letter to the newspaper? For there are moments in life when, as they say, the light is not pleasant. And then he sees everything around him only in black. And later he cools down a little, thinks better of it, and understands that he was hasty. Can it be that he did, too?

Acquaintance with representatives of the 1st Tank Company where Guards Private Shavrey serves took place late in the evening at the regiment's traffic regulating point [KPP]. Here Guards Junior Sergeant T8 and Guards Privates A. Zhurom and A. Klimov were on duty.

In general, the term "on duty" is not quite appropriate. In any event, I found all three at the moment when they, having secluded themselves in a cosy nook, were having an idle talk with strangers, the reason for whose presence in the unit's area was unknown. The talk dragged on and the KPP, naturally, was unattended during all this time. It was as if the duty officer and his assistants had forgotten why they had been placed here. By the way, as was learned, none of them even knew his duties clearly. Nor was the external appearance of the men who represent the character of the unit far from irreproachable.

One more, in my opinion essential, detail also attracts attention in this sad incident. If Guards Privates Zhurom and Klimov (by the way, both were on detail at the KPP for the first time) were not very embarrassed by their external appearance and lack of information in questions of service on such an important sector the company commander who trained them, Guards Captain P. Berdyuk, was not at all affected by it.

"Everything will be in order by morning," he assured me boldly. "I will personally check the external appearance of the soldiers and their knowledge of their duties...."

Thus, having listened to the company commander and several other officers who participated in the training of the daily detail, it could be thought that in the regiment it is considered good form to put off to tomorrow what should be done today. And this, unfortunately, was far from the only lesson of that very deafness toward shortcomings which was discussed in the soldier's letter to the editors.

I arrived at the firing grounds with the secretary of the regimental party committee, Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Lozov, when the training day was in full swing. Prior to this, I heard from Guards Captain M. Antipov, who conducted a tank gunnery drill with his company at night, that not everything had been fixed up there. The regimental staff also knew of this. It was presumed that in accordance with a message from the company commander the corresponding measures had already been adopted. There was sufficient time.

But the grounds were inactive as formerly. Just as at night, communication equipment did not operate on some of the tanks, the rocking frames had not been put in motion, there were not sufficient targets envisioned by the Firing Course in the field.... In short, the subordinates of Captain A. Gordeyev who had arrived at the TST [expansion unknown] were unlucky, just as their predecessors.

It was thought that the company commander would try to correct the situation somehow so that the time allotted for drill by the schedule would not be wasted. But he didn't even report through channels that everything remained unchanged at the firing grounds. For some reason, the battalion chief of staff, Guards Major A. Zabotin, who had come here to check the course of the training process, "did not notice" this either. Only after the interference of the secretary of the party committee were energetic measures finally adopted to eliminate shortcomings.

Yes, the situation convinced me: the soldier did not hurry with his letter to the editors. It is easy to understand his alarm. The best incentive for the activity and enthusiasm for the soldier is satisfaction with service. And what satisfaction can there be with such an organization of the matter?...

Nevertheless, a natural question arose: why did Guards Private Shavrey now try to present as almost glowing the picture of regimental life which had been drawn in the letter in tones which were not rose-colored and which, with the check, proved to be extremely close to reality? Is this not an indicator of the fact that he, just as some of those who were discussed above, had become immune to shortcomings?

This question proved to be most difficult for him.

The Guards tank regiment at which Guards Private Shavrey arrived for further performance of service had at one time been in good standing both in the division and in the district and had often become the victor in the competition of the units. But now the situation had changed. Last year the tankmen did not accomplish their obligations and the regiment gave up its position. Of course, this was reflected in the attitude of the personnel, including the newcomers.

"Here we are preparing to meet with veterans of the unit which is being planned for the days of celebration of the victory's 40th anniversary," related the regimental chief of staff, Guards Major V. Pisarenko, with concern, "and we are thinking with alarm of how we will look the frontline fighters in the eye with such results...."

For myself I add: not only on the staff are they thinking about this. All materials of the wall press of the subunits, for example, are imbued with the idea of a struggle for the successful accomplishment of the lofty obligations assumed for the new training year and for seeing that they are no longer counted among the laggards.

And it would appear that much has already been done. The reasons for each failure on the concluding check have been thoroughly studied. Strict demands have been made against those who did not keep their word and, first of all, the communists. Some reassignment of some responsible personnel has been accomplished to reinforce lagging sectors. Nor is there a shortcoming in measures of an indoctrinational nature. Only recently, for example, with the assistance of the staff, the division's political department, and the military prosecutor's office a number of measures have been conducted in the subunits which are directed toward uniting the troop collectives and indoctrinating the personnel in a spirit of military comradeship.

But, as is known, it is not a matter of the number of measures. A mandatory condition for success is the clear organization of the training process and of all service in the regiment.

The following case occurred with Guards Private Shavrey, for example. He was assigned to a detail, battalion orderly. He tried to perform his duty, as always, industriously. But already at the end of the day, in walking past the orderly, Guards Private I. Dzhafarov suddenly demanded a cigarette from him. He did not request, but namely demanded. As if by the "right" of a senior soldier. The cigarette did not appear and for some reason this caused a temper tantrum in Dzhafarov. The conversation was continued after the detail. Dzhafarov rudely tried to instill in Shavrey the absurd thought that he, Shavrey, allegedly is required to treat him, Dzhafarov, to cigarettes since the latter is more experienced and stronger.

After this conversation, Guards Private Shavrey fretted for a long time. It was not so much Dzhafarov's escapade itself which astonished him as the deaf silence of those who saw all this.

"Now I understand what the reason is here," said the soldier. "Simply many of us have become accustomed to shortcomings and to the status of laggards. And you yourself saw this visiting lessons. And then it seemed to me that everyone is against me. And so the thought of writing the newspaper occurred...."

"Well, and what is the attitude of the senior comrades to the newcomers now?"

"It differs," he answered evasively. "Dzhafarov is on temporary duty...."

"And more exactly?"

"To put it honestly, there was a conversation here recently...."

The conversation, as it turned out, concerned the fact that he, Guards Private Shavrey, "should not "contradict" those such as Dzhaferov. And he was convinced of this, isn't it strange, by his fellow-townsmen, Guards Private A. Simonchak, with whom he managed to become friendly and who, in accordance with general opinion "is a good judge of service." It was recalled that one of his fellow-servicemen had already said something similar to him. Then he attached no significance to it. And now Simonchik. It was vexing to hear this from a comrade whose photograph he had seen in the Lenin room in the display devoted to the leaders.

Prior to my departure from the unit, I was able to visit one more lesson in the 1st Tank Company. The tankmen went out to the field without the proper equipment, and the questions connected with the organization of offensive battle were worked out outside a tactical situation.... It was recalled that these same shortcomings were also in another company which was occupied here for two hours earlier.

On the road to the regimental area I talked with Guards Captain V. Marinov, the leader of the platoon in which Guards Private Shavrey serves. I hinted to him: they say that it looks as if the soldier has a poor attitude....

"Shavrey," the officer fell to thinking. "What is he...lofty?..."

It became clear that we would not have a conversation. Captain Marinov was far from the emotional mood of his subordinate. And it is a pity.

Troop Newspaper and Party

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "People of High Duty"]

[Text] The survey "On the Pages of the Military Newspapers" was published under this heading [People of High Duty] on 9 September 1984. It discussed articles of the newspaper of the Southern Group of Forces, LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA, on questions of raising the quality composition of the party ranks, the responsibility of those doing the recommending, and the indoctrination of young communists.

The first deputy chief of the Political Directorate in the Southern Group of Forces, Major General R. Beshchev, reported that the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA article had been discussed in the Political Directorate, at a conference of chiefs of political organs of the group of forces, and at a session of the editorial collective of the newspaper LENINSKOYE ZNAMYA. The recommendations expressed in the survey found their reflection in the long-range plan of work for the editors for the winter training period. The newspaper began to deal better with questions connected with the quality replenishment of party ranks.

6367

CSO: 1801/111

18 March 1985

ARMED FORCES

OBITUARY: S. M. SUBBOTIN

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 31 January 1985 on page 4 carries an unattributed 44-word obituary announcement by the Military Council of the Odessa Military District of the "sudden death" of Lieutenant-General Semyen Mikhaylovich Subbotin. He had fought in the Great Patriotic War and had been a member of the CPSU since 1942.

OBITUARY: Yu. I. KISELEV

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 29 January 1985 carries on page 4 an unattributed, untitled 35-word obituary announcement from the General Staff of the "untimely death" of Colonel Yuriy Ivanovich Kiselev, a member of the CPSU since 1962.

OFFICER IDENTIFICATION: KIEV MD

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 8 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article entitled "To New Heights in Komsomol Work." The article identifies Major General V. Korablev as the first deputy chief of the Kiev Military District's Political Directorate.

OFFICERS IDENTIFIED: NORTH CAUCASUS MD

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 18 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 200-word article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Major A. Vorovikov entitled "Komsomol Conferences," which reports on a Komsomol conference in the North Caucasus Military District. The article identifies Lieutenant General Ye. Aunapu as chief of the district's Political Directorate, and Colonel General V. Skokov as commander of the military district.

OFFICER IDENTIFICATION: KIEV MD, GLAVPU

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word article entitled "Komsomol Conferences," by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent B. Lyapkalo. The article identifies Lieutenant General V. Arapov as the chief of the Political Directorate of the Kiev Military District and Lieutenant General V. Serebryankov as "chief of the Cadre Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate."

OFFICER IDENTIFICATION: URAL MD

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 3 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 300-word unattributed article entitled "Komsomol Conferences" which identifies Lieutenant General N Grachev as commander of the Ural Military District and Major General O Zinchenko as chief of the district's Political Directorate.

OFFICER IDENTIFICATION: MOSCOW MD

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 4 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 250-word article by Reserve Colonel F. Semyanovskiy entitled "In the Military Academies and Schools." The article identifies Major General Yu. Kulikov as deputy commander of aviation for the Moscow Military District.

CSO: 1801/151

GROUND FORCES

PSYCHOLOGICAL HARDENING: PROBLEM FOR ARMOR TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Captain O. Vladykin of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District: "The Degree of Reliability"]

[Text] A conversation which I happened to witness took place at the headquarters of one of the units (chast'). In analyzing the reasons for the failures at the summing-up exercises, it was hard for the staff officers not to consider the admonitions made in the inspection report valid. Each of them saw that in the deficiencies identified in the subunits (podrazdeleniye) the headquarters is also at fault.

Only one place in the report evoked conflicting opinions: the fact that the regimental headquarters does not give proper attention to the psychological hardening of personnel.

"What do they mean, does not give attention?" Guards Captain S. Fedotov, deputy chief of staff of the regiment, said excitedly. "After all, all of the combat training is subordinated to this, especially the field training sessions...."

The more experienced officers tried to convince the young staff worker that he was oversimplifying this many-sided and complex problem. Yes, combat training hardens a soldier physically as well as morally and psychologically. But it is one thing when this process is allowed to take its own course and another when commanders control it, influencing subordinates purposefully, taking into account their individual qualities. This is precisely how every commander can and must prepare subordinates to operate under rigid time limits and heavy moral and physical loads. This is an indispensable conditions of readiness for battle.

It would seem that everything here is clear. Nevertheless, as the episode at the headquarters suggests, some people consider the problems of psychological training of personnel to be secondary. But experience convinces us that where they hold such a point of view, deficiencies in personnel training are inevitable.

Let us take, by way of illustration, the regiment in question. In one of the subunits, during an exercise with field firing, some soldiers, unable to hold back the nervous tension in the course of the attack, opened fire prematurely, before the "enemy" targets appeared. In another, there was a delay in arriving at the line of breaking up the counter attack due to the fact that the commander demonstrated indecision during a sudden change in the tactical situation.

But this is what happened in the company which until recently was commanded by Guards Captain V. Zimin. In the course of night fighting, the company commander heard a radio report from his layer that "enemy" antitank weapons had appeared ahead. It turned out that he mistook the identification markings attached to the backs of the motorized riflemen attacking for the targets....

What do the commanders of the subunits where such "discrepancies" happen in carrying out combat training missions think?

In the course of a tactical exercise with field firing, antitank gunners commanded by Guards Captain V. Protopopov had to break up a tank counter attack. But here they were dawdling. The "enemy" tanks appeared unexpectedly, but the antitank gunners demonstrated sluggishness. They broke up the counter attack, but the fire effect was not high enough.

"They were affected by nervous tension," Guards Captain Protopopov characterized the situation. "Unfortunately, we pay little attention to building up psychological stability in the personnel. And the fault does not lie only with us, the subunit commanders. In a unit where I served earlier, the staff regularly planned training sessions on an obstacle course using simulation devices and a test run by tanks. Such sessions are very useful. After all, in a real battle the antitank gunners primarily will have to hold back the onslaught of armor and tracked vehicles. Taking this into account, people must also be prepared physically and psychologically.

Well, one can say that the subunit commander's stand is invulnerable. Indeed, today, when troops are equipped with a variety of equipment and highly efficient weapons, combat takes on an increasingly dynamic and complex nature. Naturally, the loads on peoples' minds increase. Consequently, the role of the psychological component in developing high moral and fighting qualities in soldiers increases as well.

It is good that most of the officers in the regiment, like Guards Captain Protopopov, understand this. But, as we see, understanding alone is not enough. It takes tedious, purposeful practical work and, of course, the regimental headquarters must set its tone. All of the lines of controlling the training process meet there and all the valuable information flows there about what new and progressive is emerging everyday in the subunits. Who, if not the regimental headquarters, is to be a sort of generator of initiative in the struggle to improve the psychological training of soldiers further? However, in this instance, the organizing role of the headquarters in such an important sector of work is still poorly felt. Also indicative of this, incidentally, is the unclearness of Guards Captain Fedotov's notions about his place in this matter.

However, there are subunits in the regiment where the organization of psychological training of personnel can be learned also. One need only visit, let us say, the company located in the vicinity of the unit headquarters.

I found Guards Captain A. Lysenko in the company office. In front of him were sheets from some kind of old book, mottled with a multitude of marks.

"I'm giving myself a test," Lysenko smiled. "I want to check the psychological stability of the gunner-operators of infantry fighting vehicles. For a try-out, I am practicing myself."

He told me how the testing is done. Any test containing a specific number of typographical units is taken. In a specified period of time, the examinee must cross out letters, named beforehand by the commander, which he runs across in reading. A grade is received depending on the number of letters missed and the time spent on performing the exercise. With the aid of such test (they vary in nature), Guards Captain Lysenko selects people who, if necessary, are capable of replacing the gunner-operator in battle. Among the riflemen in the company there are already soldiers who have completely mastered this difficult specialty.

"This is our reserve," Lysenko explains. "If testing shows that individual TOE gunner-operators give way to the reserves in the sense of psychological stability, it is possible to make a rearrangement of specialists before the start of the new training year. You see, each soldier must be where he is able to be of the greatest use."

In the company commanded by Guards Captain Lysenko, they try to make psychological hardening of soldiers an integral part of combat training. It is just a pity that it is nearly all still based on initiative and guesswork. After all, there exist scientifically sound and tested in practice procedural studies which make it possible to conduct psychological hardening of personnel with a high degree of effectiveness. They have not yet reached the company. Their introduction into practice is the concern of the headquarters.

Having talked with Guards Captain Lysenko and other officers who are in all seriousness concerned with the problems of psychological training of subordinates, you would be convinced: there is definite experience in the regiment. They just must not let the initiative of the enthusiasts die down and must disseminate and put into practice that which has proven to be effective. The staff officers of the regiment do not by any means have the final say.

The beginning of the new training year is the most favorable time to learn lessons from the past, look more intently at the work style of the best methodologists, with the first training sessions ensure a unity of combat, moral-political and psychological training and aim them toward educating personnel in the spirit of constant readiness for any ordeals.

12567

CSO: 1801/73

GROUND FORCES

MOTORIZED RIFLE MAINTENANCE, MARCH TRAINING CRITICIZED

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by O Kalatykha; "Into Battle From the March"]

[Text] The motorized rifle battalion, commanded by Guards Lt Col M. Avramenko, conducted a march of considerable distance at a fast rate of advance, entered into battle from the march in an orderly fashion and captured the "enemy's" strong points. The mechanized infantry attacked the defenders, not losing a single vehicle on the way, preserving its forces for intensive combat.

It would be possible not to mention this common episode, if the described battalion's march training always went well. Another exercise is fresh in my memory. At that time, a subunit operating in the second echelon turned out to be incapable of decisively traversing an unfamiliar locality and arrived late at the line of departure. The first echelon battalions got into a difficult situation and were unable to repel the "enemy's" counterattack.

That incident served as a serious lesson for the commander, party organization and regiment staff. I remember a sharp principled regiment partkom (party committee) conference dedicated to issues of battle readiness. The attempts of several communist officers, if not to justify, then to explain the exercise failure by citing that the battalion had many young drivers as replacements and that two companies had come under the command of young officers who were considered helpless. In actual battle, you see, you cannot make objective excuses. Yes, and as the analysis showed, the crux of the matter did not lie there. The main reason for the failure lay in the poor equipment maintenance, poor oversight by commanders and engineer specialists of the condition of each vehicle, and the inability of individual officers to command columns.

After the exercise, I visited the regiment and battalion several times in the course of duty. I was convinced: people took march training, as they say, head on, better recognizing its importance for battle readiness.

They began with the preliminary training of young drivers--more highly organized than previously.

The technical check of vehicles became more strict. For this purpose, the regiment formed a so-called technical commission which undertook weekly, selective equipment checks.

The regiment increased emphasis on march training in its system of planned commander training. Aspects of column command and control filled tactical discussions, group exercises, and communications training.

The tactical exercise, in which the battalion commanded by Guards Lt M. Avramenko excelled, became a sort of examination for its personnel, an index of their achievement level. The correct course was chosen.

It is hard to find an officer who would not understand the role of march training under modern conditions. However, understanding is one thing but, organizing an exercise so that personnel will always be ready to go on a prolonged march, is another. Not all officers know how to man columns, conduct route reconnaissance, and assure the conservation of drivers' strength at high rates of advance correctly. Other subunits plan marches only along familiar roads, in well-known localities, and at low average speeds.

It happened that I came upon such an episode. One officer decided to "reinforce" a subunit, designated to conduct a march, with experienced drivers and give it non-standard communications equipment. Naturally, it was necessary to intervene. You see, you cannot check the subunit's true state of training in this way. Aside from all else, the unobjective result would have adversely affected the men's morale.

Analyzing the deficiencies in separate subunits' march training, you come to the conclusion: here is an instance where we, the staff officers, have fallen short. Not always do we illustratively advocate and instill the experience of leading regiments and able methodologists. Not long ago, during a talk with young officers, I heard complaints: now, they asked, can you attain excellent march skills if marches are conducted mainly during exercises. And exercises are far from being scheduled every week. It is clear that without reference to the practice of real commanders, you cannot dispel these doubts.

In one anti-aircraft missile regiment, I was witness to effective march exercises during personnel transfers from one exercise objective to another. Subunits received their orders, traffic control points were set up along the route, protection for the march was organized, etc. The benefit of these types of exercises cannot be questioned.

During many exercises, Guards Lt Col P. Drozhzhin showed himself to be an able march organizer. I will characterize his ability in one stroke. Often, commanders conduct reconnaissance just along the route along which the column is moving. Much time is spent surveying devastated areas and bridges, and searching for bypass routes. Guards Lt Col A. Drozhzhin conducts reconnaissance on a broad front with several patrols. On encountering an impassable obstacle, it is unnecessary to look long for a bypass route or further survey parallel routes. Yes, the officer flexibly employs his engineer assets.

A new training year has recently started. But, even during the first lessons, you can see little pieces of valuable experience related to the organization of march training. Let's say, Guards Lt Col V. Shelest and Guards Maj A. Supruzchnikov persistently study the requirements for a close-order march. This is important. It is hard to command an extended column. The probability of an attack on it by enemy commando units increases. To ensure that the column is compact and easily controlled, commanders place at its head the more highly-trained subunits--the best drivers. Command and control is aided by tri-color lamps supplied to all command vehicles. Various signals can be given with a combination of lights.

conditions. Each lesson, each exercise in the new training year must raise personnel preparedness for swift movements on and off the roads, day and night, in any climatic or weather conditions, while preserving the ability to enter into battle without delay.

9355

CSC: 1801/88

AJR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

FLIGHT SAFETY: NEED FOR IMPROVED PRE-FLIGHT TRAINING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by G. Petrov; "Is the prerequisite accidental?"]

[Text] In the past training year, the squadron commanded by Guards Maj A. Korneliuk, did not do its duty and did not reaffirm its excellent ranking which it held three years in a row. Failure came in one of the main areas of training and competition: flight safety and assurance. Attacking an aerial target as part of a pair, Guards Lt A. Soloviov did not maintain a safe distance, but drew towards the leader.

"A dangerous approach of aircraft is sheer chance." - said Guards Maj Korneliuk in conversation with me, "The squadron did all that was necessary to prevent circumstances which could lead to a flight incident."

Of course, the squadron commander, his deputies and unit commanders did significant work in this regard. However, when you closely scrutinize the organization of the subunit education and training process, you become convinced that its effectiveness was insufficiently high.

The necessity of correcting the methodology of aviator training and of conducting political education work manifested itself even earlier. Somehow, the crew of the military trainer, the officers in charge of tactical air combat training, Guards Maj A. Miroshnichenko and Guards Sr Lt A. Diuzheva - did not make the ascent on afterburners as is required in the manual, but at maximum thrust.

That the officers violated the directives of the flight manual did not escape attention in the subunit. It was discussed at flight debriefing, at a meeting of the methodology council; a seminar was conducted with the fliers on the theme "equipment for conducting an ascent, landing and flight into the zone." And the effect? After some time, Guards Maj A. Olov, flying a mission in bad weather conditions, landed to the side of the runway centerline, at an angle. The pilot's mistake resulted in the aircraft rolling onto the ground. For a first-class specialist like Maj Orlov, a sure landing approach in poor weather is a usual affair. In this case, the mistake is explained by incorrect instrument monitoring. The mistake of the crew of the twin-seater [sparka]

was repeated. But the cause in both cases is the same--overestimation of your abilities and poor flight preparation on the ground.

Why did not the numerous measures aimed at preventing flight incidents work? One of the main reasons for their low effectiveness lies in the fact that they were superficial and were carried out without sufficient accounting for the ingrained individual characteristics of this or that officer.

Flight safety depends, above all, on the training of each aviation unit for flight work. Here, the organizational level of the training process determines the end result relative to the fulfillment of the military training plan, and the socialist duty of the squadron and of the aviation regiment as a whole. But in the units which are commanded by Guards Capt V. Kuzmin and Guards Sr Lt A. Dermanskiy, training sessions were rarely conducted formally, without accounting for the characteristics of the upcoming flight mission, those mistakes of the previous summer session, and other rough edges. True, the young flyers' aerial mistakes were analyzed fairly extensively by the instructors, but they examined on-board monitoring equipment data only from time to time. For the most part, you see, attention was paid to the comments made by the flight leaders.

Young flyers usually make aerial mistakes more often than experienced ones. But the mistakes' character, their rate of repetition, and, in the final analysis, the length of time during which the young flyer makes them depends on the attitude taken by commanders, instructor and experienced fellow servicemen towards mistakes. As a rule, where there is an atmosphere of strict mutual demands for mastery of all the aspects of a flight mission, young people quickly acquire sound professional ability to confidently take wing. If mistakes are treated leniently, the process of professionalization is unevenly accomplished, with failures, periods of inactivity and perceptible delay. Guards Maj Korleniuk sees mistakes of young pilots as inevitable, with no point in controlling them.

"If we start to sort out all the Lieutenants' mistakes along Party and Komsomol lines," he said, "no time will remain for training."

The squadron commander's divorce of the training and educational processes could not but be reflected in officers' preparation for flight missions. Moreover, as could be expected, the further along the training program progressed, with flight missions of increasing complexity, the more glaring the mistakes became. In the beginning, the Lts could precisely hold to the assigned descent rate for landing. But later on, one flight into aerial combat, Guards Lt Yu. Opanasenko did not turn on the converter which powered his instrumentation. The same day, Guards Lt V. Yanovenko, in making a landing, did not read his controls properly, put down his craft at the edge of the air strip and, while braking, rolled off of it. And, after a few summer sessions, Guards Lt G. Zakhorov, given an insignificant complication (he was given an order to begin a landing approach slightly sooner than usual), forgot to deploy his landing gear.

Three glaring mistakes in one squadron should have prompted the squadron commander and his deputies to consider how conscientiously instructors and

trainees were performing their duties and what was a given aviator's contribution towards assuring flight safety. The party organization, headed by Guards Capt V. Kuzmin, was responsible for setting an uncompromising tone in the struggle against shortcomings. Unfortunately, the secretary of the party bureau and the squadron party organization did not take an active, principled position on this matter. As a rule, measures were taken formally just so they could be checked off. So, at one of the party bureau (poliburo) meetings, issues relating to the tasks of squadron communists in promoting work on accident prevention were discussed by and large. And the local organization decided to "improve the work(?) and concerning the communists who had broken flight rules, to listen to the party buro.

Comments on this dim decision are superfluous. In addition, of all the communists who deviated from the flight rules, they heard of only one, Guards Maj Orlov. It seems as though a discussion should be forthright and precipitated. But the officer was only mildly scolded.

Political unit deputy commander, Guards Maj R. Gashimov, could have done more to assure flight safety. Unfortunately, he was unable to properly organize political-educational work with the aviators, and did not exhibit persistence in mastering its various forms and methods. During the summer session, including a day of preliminary training, he usually plans only one general discussion, and what is more, often without dealing with the nature of the missions the aviators fly.

All communist leaders are talking of the necessity to heighten the effectiveness of socialist competition in the struggle to assure flight safety in the air regiment. But it is time to go from discussion and directives to concrete organizational work, to create an atmosphere of uncompromisingness towards the smallest deviation from flight rules, to toughen the demand for each aviator conscientiously to do his duty.

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CSO: 1801/88

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

COLD WEATHER AVIATION TRAINING

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by Guards Major G. Burchuk of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District: "Simulators Will Help"]

[Text] There is an unusual calm at the airfield today, very similar to the way it was at the front prior to an attack. The regiment's training materials base, aviation equipment--everything has been carefully prepared for use in the new training year. But above all, an aggressive spirit and a desire to make a good start is visible in the people. I will remember for a long time the general meeting where we made the commitments for the new training year.

Recently a flight-technical conference was held on the topic "Characteristics of operating and servicing aviation equipment under the conditions of the fall and winter period". The best specialists shared their experience there, and this is very important.

In these parts, as a rule, there is bad weather in the winter and the result of the flight sessions largely depend on the skills of the instructors teaching young pilots to carry out their missions under complex weather conditions. It must be said that all flight commanders are trained for this. But they have focussed special attention in the regiment on officers recently assigned to these positions. For their training on the ground, under the guidance of Guards Major A. Stroganov, deputy commander of the squadron, a television apparatus has been installed and tested at the training base. Now the takeoffs and landings of the pilots will be recorded on videotape and then analyzed by the flight commanders during critique of the flights.

The reliable operation of aircraft systems and armament depends to a large extent on ground service specialists. Therefore, to teach technicians and mechanics to adjust an automatic direction finder, the regiment's innovators Guards Captain V. Fedorov and Guards Senior Lieutenant V. Semakov made a special simulator. The use of technical instruction equipment, I think, will enable us to increase considerably the class proficiency of aviators even in the winter period.

It is not without purpose that I share in detail this experience. We all must demonstrate greater initiative in order to perform our set tasks successfully and to fulfill the high socialist commitments.

12567

CSO: 1801/73

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

SHORTENING ANTI-AIRCRAFT LAUNCH REACTION TIME

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Maj Yu. Makarov; "Option"]

[Text] The unit commander called the division commander, Guards Lt Col V. Ezkin over and announced to him that the podrazdeleniye will not be chosen to participate in future firings. Ezkin at first did not know what to say--this information was such a surprise to him.

Having thought, he asked, "What, don't they trust us?"

"No, that's not it. It is something else." The Colonel approached the chart hanging on the wall and called the division commander over. "Look here, at what kind of a tactical situation has been put together for the exercise...

Guards Lt Col Ezkin listened attentively to the unit commander. Yes, you are not describing a tactical situation favorable to the division. The northern direction is the most advantageous for an "enemy" air raid. If the target starts from precisely there, (and there is no doubt that the "enemy" will try to use, to the maximum, all possibilities in order to break through to the target being protected) then they will be in the target area a very short time and it will be practically impossible to destroy them.

The unit commander, an officer whose skill as a good shooter is well known to the division commander, was saying this. And still, Ezkin did not agree with him.

"I consider, comrade Colonel, that in this instance, the division is in condition to carry out the mission."

Guards LtCol Ezkin said this and immediately saw that the colonel raised his eyebrows with displeasure and his glance had become harsh.

"How?" Asked the commander. "Tell me how you intend to fight the enemy if he is coming from the north and, in fact, only touches your strike zone?"

The division commander pulled himself together. He began to report:

"We will accomplish target lock-on at the limiting range and in this way, we will gain time. We have developed similar variants on the simulator. It

demonstrates, comrade colonel, that the combat potentials, inherent in the anti-air missile battery can be expanded."

"That is interesting." The colonel was animated. "Spell it out in detail."

The idea about learning how to carry out accurate launches against targets, even during their short stay in the zone, had occurred to Guards Lt Col Ezkin a long time ago. Many nights, he made mathematical calculations. The result was: the radar, in principle, allows target lock-on at those limiting ranges specified in the documents. This means everything else depends upon people and their skill.

It would seem the division commander had no reason for being dissatisfied with the training of subordinates: the operators bettered the norms by 30 percent and the missile launch crews are not far behind them. But, here is the question: were all the potentials being used for achieving the maximum coordination of the crews and for training individual specialists? Take the control operators. Yes, they are working with coordination, but was it such that one understood what the other was saying, from a hint, in order that such invisible but stable communications are established in the course of the work between them and the control officer; not yet. That is one way to gain time. The other--get high coordination between the operators and the launch crews. The most assured way to do this is by conducting joint simulations. Now, they react, at times, such that the launch crews don't know what the operators' next step will be and that is why they are not prepared for it in advance. And that is why, you see, they begin hastily and nervously. In order for this not to happen, it is necessary that the specialists of the launch crews must know very well the operators' work and vice versa.

Guards Captain V. Viktorov, the control officer, was the first with whom the division commander shared his views. And, having thought over the idea suggested by the commander, he warmly supported it. They decided that now it was possible to discuss the question in an official meeting. Here, the arguments flared up. Some of the officers could, in no way, see any time being saved by increasing the organization of the crews and, the individual specialists simply had no confidence that the gain received would allow such a complex task as hitting the target during its brief run in the zone. They say it is common sense, to have suitable documents in which it is written in black and white.

What remained for Guards LtCol Ezkin to do? He will say: "However, my opinion will be"--and that was that. But really, is it possible to count on success in such a difficult affair, so well planned, if the people do not believe in it? They did not seem to change their minds with any kind of verbal or weighty arguments. A better argument, apropos the suggested innovation, would have been concrete results of the training battle work.

When Guards Captain Viktorov conducted a demonstration exercise in the division, those officers present at it, at first were at a loss: We, they

say, understand nothing as to how the specialists were able to beat the normal time so significantly? But, the stopwatch actually showed a superb time. Somebody "cleared" it up: they say the variant being played back, obviously, was worked out many times on the simulators and therefore, the Guards Captain Victorov's subordinates do it all so easily but here, if one were to

complicate the situation--by adding 2-3 unexpected inputs, the results are still unknown.

The specialists had to sit at the console again. Now, these officers, who had not commented on Guards LtCol Ezkin's suggestion in the official meeting, had already selected the inputs for them. Nevertheless, the results shown this time, proved to be high.

Guards LtCol Ezkin, having sat the whole time in the last row, smiled, pleased: the affair had moved from dead center.

Shortly after, at one of the simulators being operated by a higher staff, a real possibility appeared to check the division's readiness to hit a target during its momentary stay in the zone. The division, had never really been given such a mission, but circumstances had taken shape such that it had to be included in the work. A control target was conditionally destroyed. At the same time, a few "bottlenecks" in the specialists' training were brought to light. In the following run, they directed the most serious attention to them.

Having heard out the division commander, the unit commander was quiet and thoughtful for a long time and then he said--

"That which you received on the simulator is one thing but, you know, here on the firing range, the firing will be for score. Do you think it is worth the risk? You have already received an evaluation for the exercise and for fulfilling the norms, but "choke" in the firing, and everything will go to pot."

For Guards Lt Col Ezkin, making a difficult decision was imminent. Of course, it is possibly not risky when a good evaluation has already been received. But, do you think the evaluation is everything? To know how to be victorious in battle, that is most important. And he teaches people this... but doesn't anyone think about him: they say, a four proved little to Ezkin but he wanted a five and therefore, he took the risk, not having thought, in addition, that in case of failure, he will pull in the whole unit later.

"We will not choke." Ezkin said firmly.

"Fine." And for the first time in the whole conversation, the colonel smiled. "I like your confidence. Get ready to shoot, only keep in mind: there will be no allowances."

From that moment, the division commander thought of nothing but the impending firing. He knew that winning the battle would not be easy. But he had faith in his subordinates and their skill. He knew well the nature of the modern

anti-air battle and the equipment potentialities. Therefore, in his decision, there was practically no risk--he was precise, taking into account every unexpected calculations.

Never making hasty, thoughtless decisions--that is a quality he has from his father, a front-line officer. From childhood, Vladilen saw in his father an example to follow and became a soldier, in many respects, thanks to his influence. The word "missileman" resounded for him on this day, secretly and attractively.

The target had barely appeared at the top of the radar screen and the missile control station had already locked on. The track was like a little thread. The division commander had time to think, "everything is falling into place too well," and at that very moment, it was as if someone had thrown a handful of yellow sand on the indicator screen. The enemy had employed jamming. After that, the target began to perform maneuvers, one more complicated than the other. Now, much depended upon the operators. But one can hear reports from them. And time runs inexorably.

In something like a minute, an idea occurred to the Guards Lt Col: whether or not to report to the command post that the target has been lost. However, the unit commander obviously suspected that this had happened. What did he think now about the division commander? He remembers how Ezkin assured him: "We'll not let down." But one cannot be distracted, one must concentrate all attention only on one thing--on fulfilling the mission.

The command was given to shift the equipment to the mode for tuning out the interference. And there--a report: "Target detected!" The division commander felt relieved.

He did not see the inversion of the missile's track in the sky. He did not see the explosion and the fragments of the target aircraft falling to earth. But, in this business, with the faint notes of triumph in the voice of the control officer, Guards Captain V. Viktorov, when he reported: "The position angle is falling," the division commander correctly knew: mission accomplished.

How quickly the moments of the battle had passed. But, how much had been pressed into them. How much human effort it had absorbed!

And, after several minutes, the unit commander approached.

"Well, you forced me to start being agitated, Vladilen Petrovich," he said, "but, I confess, we were happy."

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AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

PILOT PROFILED: SUCCESSFULLY TUNED OUT JAMMING

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Col A. Andryushkov: "Interceptor"]

[Text] First-class military pilot Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Lizun flew at an altitude from which the stars are visible during the day just as brightly as at night. They flashed in both directions from the rocket carrier which was piercing the stratospheric depths, and somewhere among the stars a radio-controlled target-aircraft moved just as such a flashing point. The mission was to shoot it down with an accurate strike, which the officer was taught at one time by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel I. Zhukov.

Guards Lieutenant Colonel Lizun has spent more than 1,500 hours in the air. A good half of them are at stratospheric altitudes. I had the occasion to see how Vladimir Vital'yevich went toward them--we flew in the same squadron several years ago. Lieutenant Colonel Ye. Leventsov, our first school squadron commander, who is stingy with praise, once said after a check flight with Lizun:

"This fellow is a born pilot. He flies just as as he sings a song: not one false note...."

In the regiment, they noted in the young pilot not only flying abilities, but also a clearly expressed commander's flair. A communist and an officer who is attentive to people, when the matter concerned flying work he was ruthlessly strict toward himself and required the very same of his comrades with party devotion to principle. He believes fairness in everything is the basis of command authority.

For his many qualities his brother officers respected their flight leader, then squadron commander and, after completion of the Military Air Defense Command Academy imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov--deputy regimental commander for flight training. But whatever post Guards Lieutenant Colonel Lizun may occupy, an invariable quality was preserved--to be a fighter in the air and win in any situation. Therefore, he was assigned the most difficult missions.

Whatever target the officer intercepted, it made no difference: each new battle is its own surprise. And here, this time, the "enemy" employed intensive jamming, is working with it on the interceptor's frequency for radio traffic with the ground, and is trying to spoil the guidance commands. In vain.

Vladimir Vital'yevich also accomplished other types of special situations successfully. The equipment and weapons did not let the aerial fighter down once.

By several movements of switches, the pilot tuned the jamming out of the onboard equipment. The target already lit up on the sight scope with its characteristic blip. The indicator system confirmed that the "enemy" had been detected and is in the stable lock-on mode. A sound signal sounded in the earphones of the interphone headset, and on the illuminated display--the light of the bulbs: the missiles are ready for action.

"Launch!" and two more bright points flared up in the darkening sky. The missiles rushed toward the target and the tactical control officer placed a conventional symbol on the scope of the aerial surveillance indicator: "Target destroyed." The interceptor emerged from the attack with a chandelle.

6367

CSO: 1801/121

AIR/AIR DEFENSE FORCES

OFFICER IDENTIFICATION: VVS

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 January 1985 carries on page 1 a 1,200-word interview by correspondent A. Vasilets which Honored Military Pilot, Colonel General Anatoliy Fedorovich Borsuk, identifying him as Air Force deputy commander-in-chief for combat training.

CSO: 1801/151

NAVAL FORCES

REAR ADM ON COMMAND-CREW RELATIONSHIP DURING LONG VOYAGES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Rear Admiral V. Gokinayev: "The Bridge and the Crew Spaces"]

[Text] The most memorable times of my service are the years I commanded ships, especially the initial years which, as we know, determine and mold the character of a commander and his comprehension of his role in the crew and the fleet.

My command began with a escort ship that has seen the world and a crew which had practically no long voyage experience. It began immediately with a difficult ocean voyage.

It cannot be said that as a commander I felt confident in everything, but not knowing subordinates well enough disturbed me most of all. I know that namely this was my main weakness which I had to eliminate as quickly as possible. But I could never find the time for it. When we return, I thought, then I will get to know the personnel as I should. But for now, seemingly, things would have to work as they are.

Suddenly on the voyage, in spite of all our calculations, we ran into a powerful cyclone. It seemed like the old ship would not withstand the pressure of the elements. At one moment it was suddenly hurled downward, and a deafening grinding noise was heard.

From the bridge I saw how several frightened young seamen had jumped out on the deck. As it was explained later, they thought that the ship had broken in two on the waves. That is when I ordered the deck to be cleared.

Everything was all in order with the ship. But after the appearance on deck of the sailors who had lost their heads, I was downright worried about the morale and psychological state of the crew.

Here is where I should have went below to check on the seamen myself, but in this situation it was impossible to leave the bridge. That is when I addressed the crew over the ship's broadcast. I tried to find the necessary words. I said that I believed in the courage and fortitude of each of them. Then I gathered the officers together on the bridge and tasked them to go

throughout the entire ship and cheer up the people. Next, I again fell back on the ship's broadcast and informed the crew of the measures which were being taken so that our ship would come out of the fierce storm undamaged.... At once I felt the faint notes of cheerfulness and confidence begin to resound in the reports of subordinates.

The storm raged on for several hours. But these hours went by much easier. I stopped feeling isolated from the crew like I was before. On the contrary, our mutual understanding grew stronger every minute.

This incident has stuck in my memory for life not only because it was a serious test of professional qualities, will and character for both me and the crew, but also because I understood ever so distinctly, for the first time perhaps, how active, inseparable, mutually enriching communications between the bridge and the crew spaces are always important, especially at sea.

Being on the bridge, a commander must have a feel for the crew, just as he feels the ship in each maneuver and movement. He must keenly detect the slightest changes in the morale and psychological state of personnel and, when necessary, take effective measures.

Of course, the ability to have a feel for the crew, to sense it as a single combat organism, in spite of the steel bulkheads separating the seamen, does not come by itself. It is built up in the process of day-to-day work with people and a painstaking study of their characters, capabilities, tendencies and relations on crew. When a commander carries on a candid conversation with one of his subordinates in his cabin or when he goes to the crew spaces during a free evening to talk to the people in an unofficial capacity, he is not only performing purely educational tasks but is also establishing the necessary ties between the bridge and the crew quarters and developing a kind of base for reliable command and control of the ship.

The majority of commanders understand this well. When the ship is at the mooring wall and life on it goes on in the ordinary routine, their contact with personnel, as a rule, is fairly dependable and productive. But the picture sharply changes sometimes when the ship goes out to sea. This is when some commanders start to believe that their job is the bridge and leave the work with people below to the political workers, assistants and subunit (podrazdeleniya) commanders. There is no doubt that officers, especially experienced ones, can do much to create the appropriate mood on the ship and to enlist the efforts of the seamen for quality performance of the missions on the voyage. But without the personal participation of the commander, a very important, if not the principal, link falls out of the work.

As senior officer, one day I had the occasion to go to sea on a ship which at that time was commanded by Capt 3d Rank V. Imerekov. The situation was quiet, and the commander, considering the fact that I could substitute for him, had many opportunities to make rounds of the ship and associate with the crew. One day passed, then another, but Imerekov went below only to the wardroom to eat and to his own cabin to rest for an hour or two. He did not even consider it necessary to go below when, because of a young sailor, the feed pump in the boiler room became inoperative. He asked several questions over the

communications, was assured by the commander of the engineering department that the malfunction would be taken care of and was satisfied. Nonetheless, the situation was such that it was absolutely necessary that the ship's commander check it out personally.

I was convinced of this when I went down to the boiler room where, relieving one another, the machinists were working and visited the crew spaces where those who had received a short break were located. Right away I sensed that the burden of responsibility and a certain hesitation was weighing heavily on the people, the situation in the subunit was tense, and the people were nervous. I spoke with the seamen for a bit and straightened things out. Then I went up to the bridge and ordered the commander himself to visit the boiler room. He reluctantly headed below, returned only 5 minutes later and indifferently remarked: "They are working normally...."

But why does this same isolation occur nevertheless, and why do some commanders literally stick to their navigation chairs when going to sea? Yes, there is such a provision in the Navy Shipboard Regulations: "In complicated conditions, it is not permissible for the commander of the ship to leave the navigating bridge (main control room)." But, after all, on a long voyage there are enough situations where a commander has the opportunity, having left a reliable replacement for himself, to leave the bridge. When you get to the heart of the matter, most often it turns out that the commander is sometimes only formally and seemingly "overly busy". It stems mainly from an officer's habit on a voyage of getting carried away with another situation in which, supposedly, there is no room left for active contact with the crew.

It appears that at critiques and meetings of officer personnel we must question more sharply and more often the work style of ship commanders at sea and teach them to raise themselves above routine daily navigation matters, to see in each specific moment of the voyage the most important problems which require their personal attention and to train them in the thinking that the troublesome duties on the bridge also assume planning and a systematic nature.

I will refer once more to the Navy Shipboard Regulations. They require commanders personally to make rounds of the ship no less than once each day. There are no stipulations as to the situation at all. We will also note that "no less than" does not at all mean "is sufficient". Depending on the situation, sometimes it is a good idea to visit the battle stations more than once. This, by the way, is precisely how many experienced operate.

But what does one do if the navigating situation, nevertheless, does not permit one to leave the bridge even for a brief period? It is precisely under such circumstances that a commander experiences the need for the closest communication with the crew, and he has many opportunities for this.

Take, let's say, that same ship's broadcast. At times it is used exclusively for giving commands. But, after all, in the most intense situation one can always find at least a few minutes to inform personnel briefly on the nature of the tasks in the deployment area, to congratulate the crew on each 1,000 miles covered, to make note of outstanding performers and sometimes simply to say a few encouraging words to subordinates.

We often do not think about the effectiveness of such ordinary yet sufficiently important form of a commander's work with people such as calling a subordinate to the bridge. You must admit that sometimes this is done for one purpose--to chew out someone who did something wrong. That is how the seamen think of the bridge--it is a place where they are punished.

I remember how cautious my first fleet commander, Capt 3d Rank Igor' Vladimirovich Razgonin, was in this regard. If he had to give someone a dressing down, he tried not to do it on the bridge. He invited people there for advice, consultation or perhaps even for encouragement. Should some seaman distinguish himself on the voyage, Razgonin would summon him up top, thank him for his service and then, as a rule, say: "If you wish, you can stay here on the bridge for a while...." Razgonin explained to us, lieutenants, the essence of his actions: "The bridge must be a sacred place for a seaman. A sailor will visit here perhaps no more than once during his service. So, can we permit that one time to be a bad memory?"

The bridge and the crew spaces.... These are not merely places from which commands are given or where the seamen live. These are two integral elements of the ship organism. Like capillaries of the circulatory system, this organism is permeated by various links and threads of command and control. Each of them is important and necessary in its own way. But the invisible link joining the bridge and the crew spaces perhaps has special importance. This is one of the main, vitally important arteries. Whether the commander will be calm and confident in himself and the spirits of the crew high to a great extent depends on whether or not there is contact and a genuine mutual understanding between the bridge and the crew spaces.

12567

CSO: 1301/112

NAVAL FORCES

ASSAULT LANDING WITH SURFACE EFFECT SHIPS DISCUSSED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 84 p 1

[Article by I. Khristoforov; "At the Landing's Point"]

[Text] The chain clanks. The corrugated loading ramp closes. From the side, it seems as if the mouth of a large grey fish is closing. But, instead of a fin, a towering gun mount looms menacingly.

The command post gives permission for the ship to leave the landing area. The surface effect assault ship's commanding officer, Sr Lt K. Mitrofanov, turns to the engineering console and crisply orders: "Start the main engines!"

The propellers turn faster. A dull ever-louder roar presses in on the ears. The grey oblong ship slowly rises and suspends itself over the concrete platform. The strip of concrete and a fire engine on it (like at an airport) are left behind, giving way to the bay's glossy surface. And almost simultaneously, a sheaf of spray covers the amphibious ship with large petal-like drops. The first cable-lengths of the assault ship's course are laid in a straight line on the navigational chart.

On another--the staff chart--this line acts as the shaft of an arrow. The same arrow which determines the landing force's course and, historically, has signified the attack, offensive, and assault.

Assault forces landed by our fleet at Theodosia, Kerch, Novorossisk, on Eltigen, in Linnakhamar, at Nikolaev, other assault landings, large and small; they are drawn as attacking arrows on the Great Patriotic War military operations maps and appear in its history as shining pages of Soviet soldiers' courage.

Amphibious assault was and remains a powerful means for executing operational-tactical missions. Modern military equipment has given it dynamism and firepower not seen in the past. And KVPs (air cushion vessels) have given first-wave forces unprecedented speed. Speed is the most essential condition for penetrating the shore-based fire defense zone. The main assault forces, with the main element of marines and military equipment will still be approaching when the air cushion vessels break over the seaweed-covered sand and unload first-wave subunits onto the shore. And combat erupts, in which

much will depend on how fast tanks and armored personnel carriers exit from cargo holds.

But speed is insidious. At one bend in the channel, Sr Lt Mitrofanov did not set the KVP on an optimal turning arc (one wants to borrow from racing terminology: "handle the curve"), and although he quickly corrected the ship's course, he reproachfully shook his head--"How could I do that?"

The engines whine incessantly. The engineers have the most stressful watch. It is not easy to watch over all the instruments. The main engines alone have dozens of parameters which must be kept within tolerance levels. Consequently, the commander of the electrical engineering unit, Sr Lt A. Hepman, attentively monitors the main instrument readings. The petty officer in charge of the gas-turbine (propulsion) detail, Warrant Officer (Mitchman) A. Arkhipov, first appears at the main command post, then runs down the ladder to the engines. The crew jokes that every trip for him is a day at the races. On shore, he resembles a weight lifter: his fatigues have so many pockets filled with tools. He loves the equipment and therefore, the turbines are always in working order.

The shore runs across the horizon in a thin line. With each second, this stripe grows, widens. And this is not odd; the ship is travelling very fast.

The final kilometers until the actual disembarkation of the assault force will be truly fiery. While still on shore, Mitrofanov told me how, on one exercise, an umpire declared that one of the engines had burst into flames from a "shell hit"--a stone's throw from shore. The ships had already reached the line of departure and there was not time for controlling the "fire." The commander then ordered the other engine ahead full. Even though speed decreased, they made it to shore, unloaded the assault force, and then the sailors put out the "fire."

Now, without any umpire's declaration, Mitrofanov tests a recently worked-out shore approach variant. He has not executed this one before. The ship lost speed. Its engines fall silent. On inertia, the KVP glides onto the edge of land. Slowly, literally not wishing to finish its flight, the ship settles onto the loam. The senior boatswain, Warrant Officer (Mitchman) S. Untilov, lowers the ramp.

--"Landing underway!" he yells merrily, but this is, well, just for himself so as to add authenticity to the "assault force landing."

There are no tanks and marines with automatic rifles in the cargo hold today. but this does not mean that getting underway (one want to say "take off") was for nothing. There will be a new run, but, with the elimination of those minor mistakes which the senior officer on board, Captain 3rd rank A. Reshetnikov, is now pointing out. You see, battle does not forgive even these tiny errors. The "landing force arrow" is sharpened. If needed, it will pierce its target without fail.

9355

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18 March 1985

NAVAL FORCES

OFFICER IDENTIFICATION: BLACK SEA FLEET

[Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian On 30 January 1985 carries on page 2 a 100-word article by Captain Second Rank Ya. Knyazev entitled "Integrated Political Day" which identifies Vice Admiral M. Khronopulo as the first deputy commander, Black Sea Fleet.

CSO: 1801/151

SPECIAL TROOPS

PREVENTING MALFEASANCE IN MILITARY TRADE VIA CADRE SELECTION

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Sr Lt S. Stulov and Maj A. Borozkov, Red Banner North Caucasus Military District: "Not At His Place"]

[Text] Once upon a time there was a director of the "Luch" post exchange in the city of Groznyy. And later he ceased to be director. He was released involuntarily. And if not voluntarily, he refused to pick up his work book and receive his final settlement. That is why he believed that they had asked him to leave the director's chair unjustly. And he began to obtain justice, accusing the chief of the post exchange, L. Pal'chikova, of improper acts. He turned for assistance to the Main Trade Directorate of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, to the USSR Committee of People's Control, and to the editors of KRSNAYA ZVEZDA.

He presented important facts in his letters. And we began our examination with them.

The first fact. An outsider for the post exchange received 295 rubles in the accounts department. There is such a figure in the accounting register and there is a name and duty: goods manager V. Chekashkin. But there proved to be no such goods manager. There was a driver of the Groznyy motor stations V. Chekashkin.

"Yes, of course," said L. Pal'chikova, "he is a driver," and here she sadly admitted that she had violated personnel and labor discipline because the above-mentioned Chekashkin had built a pigsty for the auxiliary post exchange farm. And if he built it, he should be paid....

"And how do the leaders of the directorate of motor stations look upon this," I asked.

"They find no fault with him."

A little later we learned that they actually find no fault. The chief of the directorate is the husband of L. Pal'chikova....

The second fact.

Over a period of several months trade workers V. Pantelejeva and L. Nazarenko entered into an agreement with the chief of the communication section, L. Shkraba, and when turning over the receipts they drew up the documents with the last day credited to the accomplishment of the financial plan for the preceding month. The falsified sum was 45,000 rubles, as a result of which the workers were illegally credited and paid a bonus of 427 rubles 52 kopecks.

And this instance occurred.

"Amirkhanyan is a bad person," said Pal'chikova. "He himself was the director of this store and could not fail to know what the department heads are up to...."

The deeper we delved into trade matters, the more we experienced the feeling that we are sinking into some quagmire. Not only were the facts from Amirkhanyan's complaint confirmed. What Pal'chikova reported was also confirmed: Amirkhanyan skillfully held back some goods and did not put them up for sale, for which he has a reprimand. He also had other, to put it mildly, omissions in work which found reflection in various documents.

The facts were confirmed, and the person who would like to be protected from injustice was not found. More correctly, such a person was a regular customer but somehow the conversation did not turn to him. He remained aloof of intra-departmental discord, at the opposite ends of which Pal'chikova and Amirkhanyan were located.

Trade is a very delicate and complex matter. And alas!--full of temptation. One should be a person of very strict moral principles to sweep aside these temptations and constantly keep himself within the framework of clear and good principles which determine the deeds, behavior, and mutual relations of people. Unfortunately, this cannot be said of the trade personnel named above. And really, to assume that the same Amirkhanyan will begin "to keep himself within the framework" would be naive.

He is not a new person in trade. And he is even well known. In which regard--scandalously well known. Several years ago, when he had not yet been connected with the post exchange but worked as a director of a consolidated store the feuilleton, "Elephant Under the Counter," was published about his activity in the local newspaper. As a result, Amirkhanyan found himself storekeeper at a packaging warehouse. But already after a while he was accepted for work in the post exchange and soon was even appointed director of "Luch."

Most likely, the personnel workers had to apply much diligence so as not to note that with this assignment Amirkhanyan has three punishments along the party line, two of which-- for violating the rules of Soviet trade.

Now the leadership of the post exchange explains such a situation by a catastrophic shortage of leader personnel. Oh, this is a shortage to be sure! A good screen to justify any personnel merry-go-round. And the fact that it is spinning confirms not only the events which occurred in the Groznyy post exchange, but also in several others.

About three years ago, S. Pilat was appointed director of one of the combined boards of directors in the post exchange system of the district. In literally months the facility subordinate to him brought up its production indices and achieved the monthly accomplishment of planned tasks. The authority of Pilat himself in the post exchange grew. But how strange it is, at the same time the dissatisfaction of the garrison's residents with the trade servicing grew. Complaints poured in in which it was said that the director personally releases goods in increased demand to whomever he chooses. After checks, detailed statements were drawn up with the indication of specific shortcomings and abuses. But all these statements lay like a dead weight in the desks of the corresponding chiefs.

Having sensed permissivity and impunity, S. Pilat decided to expand properly. It was a blessing that he was surrounded by devoted subordinates: the store manager A. Pravota, the manager of dining room production P. Serebryakov, saleslady S. Zheliba, and others. Using his official position, Pilat put on the staff dozens of dummy persons and he put the money for their "activity" in the safe punctually and expended it in accordance with the director's personal instructions: for banquets, gifts for important personnel--more than 4,000 rubles.

By arrangement with the deputy chairman of one of the kolkhozes, Shapoval, Pilat obtained thousands of chickens. A portion of the money made from their sale was transferred to the cashbox (allegedly for the sale of chickens), and the remaining sum, more than 6,000 rubles, was misappropriated by Pilat and Shapoval. Of course, here too they did not get by without the forgery of documents and fake invoices.

Meanwhile, complaints continued to arrive for the corresponding authorities. After a regular check by the senior commander Pilat was strictly warned. The attention of the chief of the post exchange, V. Abramov, was also directed to the "poor monitoring of the work of the combined board of directors and insufficient demandingness...."

Only this, and nothing more. However, the organs of the military prosecutor's office interfered in the matter.

By a strange coincidence, in the very same month in the party organization of the post exchange the question of lifting party punishment from communist Pilat was decided. It was lifted. So as to ...drop him from membership in the CPSU after a time. Pilat was tried. Shapoval also received his deserts. And to avoid responsibility Serebryakov, Pravota, And Zheliba hastened to leave the hospitable roof of the post exchange.

But the merry-go-round continued to turn. The director's chair was occupied by O. Barantseva. Most likely, also in connection with the catastrophic shortage of managers. For now a criminal case has also been instigated against this "competent and qualified worker who loves the trade business" (this is how it was stated in her references).

So that the case of the advancement and removal of Amirkhanyan is not an exception in the district's post exchange system. By the way, while he wrote complaints a new director was assigned to the "Luch" store--V. Gladkov. But not even having worked half a month, he was relieved at his own request. They say that Amirkhanyan's words not to occupy someone else's place were transmitted to him.

6367

CSO: 1801/121

SPECIAL TROOPS

CONSTRUCTION TROOPS: SOCIALIST COMPETITION CHALLENGE

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Our Selfless Shock Labor for the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"]

[Text] The military construction organization headed by Colonel E. Borisov has glorious labor traditions. In implementing the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the military builders accomplished the plan and socialist obligations for 1984 in all basic production and economic indices and ensured the timely putting into operation with excellent and good evaluations of all objects and structures which had been planned for turnover.

Participating in the national movement for a worthy greeting for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and preparing to greet the 27th CPSU Congress with new successes, the military builders are persistently seeking ways for a further rise in the efficiency and quality of construction.

Recently, at a meeting of the leaders of production of the military construction organization headed by Colonel E. Borisov the results of the past year were summed up and the tasks which follow from the speech by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at a session of the CPSU Central Committee's Politburo as well as the socialist obligations at the concluding stage of the five-year plan were discussed.

Lieutenant General N. Chekov, the chief of the UNR [work supervisor's section] Colonel A. Parshin, the secretary of the UNR Party Committee Lieutenant Colonel A. Svitlyk, the commander of a military construction detachment Major N. Usachev, the chief of a construction-assembly sector employee of the Soviet Army V. Shchelkanov, the commander of a military construction company Captain A. Tatarenko, brigade leader Junior Sergeant R. Borovykh, and others spoke to those who had assembled.

The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted an appeal to all workers of army and navy construction sites and to personnel of the enterprises of the construction materials industry of the Soviet Ministry of Defense with the call to initiate socialist competition in 1985 under the slogan, "Our Selfless Shock Labor for the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

Appeal of the Military Builders, Workers, and Employees of the Military Construction Organization Led by Colonel E. Borisov to the Workers of Army and Navy Construction Sites and Personnel of the Construction Materials Industry of the Soviet Ministry of Defense

We, military builders, just as all Soviet people, unanimously approve and warmly support the domestic and foreign policy of our own Communist Party and the activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government in strengthening the country's defensive capability under conditions of the increased military danger in connection with the militaristic preparations of the United States and NATO.

Our country is at the threshold of important events. The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory in the Great Patriotic War is approaching and preparations for the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress are being initiated ever more widely. In comparing our deeds and plans with the party's requirements and the labor achievements of the Soviet people and realizing deeply the important tasks posed for our collective in the concluding year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, we decided to work under the slogan, "Our Selfless Shock Labor for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

Having analyzed our reserves and capabilities comprehensively, we assume the following increased socialist obligations:

--To achieve the unconditional accomplishment and overaccomplishment of the plan for capital construction for all customers and the nomenclature of title lists. To accomplish the annual assignment for putting fixed capital into operation by 101.5 percent. To accomplish the plan for construction-assembly work ahead of schedule, by 27 December. To accomplish completely the program for putting into operation residential buildings and facilities having a cultural and domestic purpose. To turn over for operation ahead of schedule a 72-apartment residential building, administrative building, and production building.

--Warmly supporting the letter of the brigade leaders of the house-building combines to the newspaper PRAVDA, "A Word about the Builder's Honor," approved by the CPSU Central Committee, to struggle persistently for a rise in the quality of construction-assembly work and the products of industrial enterprises. To ensure the turnover for operation of at least 96 percent of the facilities with an evaluation of "excellent" and "good."

--On the basis of an improvement in the organization of labor, the engineer preparation of production, an increase in the industrialization of construction, the broad use of the means of small-scale mechanization and standard sets, and the introduction of progressive materials and structural elements, to achieve an increase in the productivity of labor by 1.2 percent above the plan. To reduce the cost price of construction and assembly work established by the task additionally by 0.7 percent.

--Attaching special significance to the development of the brigade form for the organization of labor as an important means for raising the efficiency and quality of work, the indoctrination of people, and the strengthening of discipline, organization, and order, to introduce it constantly into construction

practice. To see that 44 percent of the volume of construction and assembly work and 60 percent of the housing are erected by the brigade contract method with payment in accordance with the final result and the distribution of wages with the employment of the labor participation coefficient. To transfer 76 percent of the pieceworkers to the job contract plus bonus system for the payment of wages. To ensure the accomplishment of performance standards by the military builders by at least 103 percent.

To include as members of the leading brigades 12 Heroes of the Soviet Union who died during the years of the Great Patriotic War, accomplish an annual assignment for them, and transfer the funds which have been earned to the construction of the Victory Memorial in Moscow.

--To increase the responsibility of officers, warrant officers [praporshchik], technical and engineering personnel, and workers and military builders for the strict observance of measures to protect labor and security. To involve the builders more actively in socialist competition in accordance with the method of A. Basov, "To work in a highly productive manner, without injuries and accidents."

--To raise the effectiveness in the use of construction machines and mechanisms. To increase the output for tower and truck cranes by 2.3 percent and for excavators and bulldozers by 1.3 percent. To accomplish the annual plan for cargo shipments by 27 December and reduce their planned cost price by two percent.

--To raise the level of economic work. To introduce personal accounts in shops, brigades, on construction sectors, and at all work sites. To create a fund of savings in excess of the plan and to work two days per year on materials, raw materials, and fuel which have been saved.

--Constantly to improve the production base. To bring complete construction with prefabricated parts and or modules to 50 percent. To introduce measures on all directions of scientific and technical development of construction production with an arbitrary economic impact of at least 400,000 rubles. To develop innovational and invention work.

--Persistently to improve the system and methods of professional training and the economic and technical training of officers, warrant officers, technical and engineering personnel, and military builders. To improve the quality of production training in the training combine. To see that during the first three months of their service young military builders master a basic specialty and then systematically raise their proficiency.

--To achieve a steady growth in social-political and labor activity of the personnel, stand in a worthy manner the shock labor watch, "40 shock labor weeks for the 40th anniversary of the great victory," reinforce the movement for a communist attitude toward labor, and conduct unpaid Saturdays of work dedicated to the 115th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement.

--To follow the Lenin behests steadily always and in everything. In a close connection with life and the tasks being accomplished, to make a profound study of Marxist-Leninist theory, the CPSU decisions, and the instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko. To conduct work actively on the heroic-patriotic indoctrination of the personnel in the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Soviet people, Armed Forces, and military construction units and on the molding in the builder-soldiers of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and pride in the lofty title of defender of the motherland. To instill in the military builders political vigilance, lofty moral-political qualities, and a readiness to step forth to defend the achievements of socialism.

--Persistently to study military affairs, weapons, and equipment and improve the training-material base and the system for the organization and conduct of lessons in combat training. To have in each military construction detachment a classroom for combat training, sports grounds, and a room of labor glory. To involve military builders, warrant officers, and officers more broadly in mass sports work and improve their physical tempering.

--To intensify the struggle for the honor and dignity of the soldier-builder, irreproachable behavior, and exemplary external appearance and military bearing, for observance of the standards of communist morality, for the strengthening of friendship and military comradeship, and for the rallying of troop and labor collectives. To join actively in preparations for the Army-Wide Conference on Improving the Living Conditions of the Troops and in the Army-Wide Inspection-Competition for the Best Garrison for Material and Everyday Living Conditions. To raise the effectiveness of the work of the kitchen farms through which we will obtain 2 percent more meat and 2.5 percent more greens and vegetables than envisioned by the assignment.

We appeal to all workers of army and navy construction sites and personnel of the construction materials industry of the Soviet Ministry of Defense with the call to join actively in socialist competition for the further realization of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade K. U. Chernenko which were set forth in a speech at a session of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee on 15 November 1984, and for the accomplishment and over-achievement of the plan for capital construction of the concluding year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

We challenge to socialist competition the military construction organization headed by Major General A. Fedorov.

6367

CSO: 1801/121

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

PUSTOV ON U.S., NATO USE OF RAPID DEPLOYMENT FORCES

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jan 85 p 4

[Response to letters to the editor by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA columnist V. Pustov:
"Calculating on Interference"]

[Text] For what purposes are the "rapid deployment" or "rapid action" forces being created by a number of Western European countries? What role is assigned to them in the militaristic policy of the U.S. and NATO? These questions were asked by Major A. Kostyuchenko and Captain V. Lebedev.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's international columnist V. Pustov responds to our readers' questions.

Dear comrades, you have raised questions related to events which have captured the attention of the world community and are causing alarm, especially in light of the international situation aggravated through the fault of the U.S. and its NATO allies. The creation by Great Britain, France and Italy, following the U.S., of the notorious "rapid deployment" or "rapid action" forces should be examined taking into account the American-NATO militaristic policy. With some differences, these forces have much in common.

First of all, one cannot help but notice that they are being put together by countries with a pronounced colonialistic past, the history of which is replete with predatory wars. The disintegration of the old colonial system and the transition of the former mother countries to the use of various forms of neocolonialism did not end their attempts to resort to methods of military pressure or to armed intervention. Therefore, the neocolonialists feel the need for special contingents. In imitation of the 300,000-man U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, the Western European allies of the U.S. are creating interventionist forces so that they are constantly in a state of increased readiness and possess high mobility and maneuverability and great firepower. All this is provided primarily by units (soyedineniya, chastl) of airborne troops and marines equipped with the corresponding armament. For example, the 4th Air-Mobile Division being established in France, which will become the "main nucleus" of the French "Rapid Action Force", according to Paris press data, will have 240 various combat helicopters in its inventory.

Also noteworthy is the fact that the plans for putting together these forces in Great Britain as well as in France and Italy were developed taking into account the experience gained by their armed forces in the aggressive action in the region of the Falklands (Malvinas) in 1982, during the armed intervention in Chad in 1983-1984 and in the brigandage committed by the notorious NATO "multinational forces" in Lebanon in 1982-1984.

Secondly, we are speaking about countries of NATO--the militaristic bloc in which the most prominent imperialistic power, the U.S., rules the roost. As we know, it has been striving for a long time to involve its allies into its military adventures. To do this, Washington seeks to spread the area of coverage of the Atlantic bloc to a number of regions it has arbitrarily included in the sphere of the infamous U.S. "vital interests". They understand in Washington that to commit outrages and brigandage alone is becoming more hopeless and more dangerous.

Counsellor of the Italian minister of defense, S. Silvestri, for example, gives an assessment of the current situation worthy of attention. The U.S., he states, is now at the limit of its capabilities, for quite a considerable part of its armed forces are already deployed outside of its national territory. Silvestri perceives this as one of the main reasons that the U.S. and NATO are pushing Italy to develop a new model of defense, including establishment of Italian "rapid deployment forces".

Speaking of that, it is not just Italy that is being pushed. Washington has also exerted strong pressure on France to get them to interfere into the purely internal conflict in Chad and send a 3,500-man interventionist force there, including part of the 11th Airborne Division which is included in the "rapid deployment forces". Washington is also spreading its "vital interests" to this African country, supporting its own henchman H. Habre. There in Africa, the Americans are trying to get someone else to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

Thirdly, many foreign observers consider the creation of the rapid deployment forces by the United States, and by a number of Western European countries after them, to be the result of the arrangement of new accents in the military preparations of the Pentagon and NATO. "Under President Reagan," writes TIMES OF INDIA, "the Pentagon is persistently striving to set up a 'world American style', which would be unbroken in a strategic respect and would stretch from the Eastern Atlantic to the Persian Gulf, passing through the Mediterranean Sea." That is why the Mediterranean Sea, linking Europe with Asia and Africa, is being given even greater attention than in the past. Since the orientation of NATO strategy is dependent on American strategy, in some circles of the Atlantic bloc the Mediterranean has now started to be called the southern flank, but "part of the central front of NATO".

According to the Milan weekly magazine PANORAMA, the Pentagon is striving to push Italy to the "front line" of this front. It is being assigned a role involved in multiple plans--as a forward base for ships of the Sixth Fleet as well as for first-strike nuclear missiles and the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

The Pentagon believes that the Italian "rapid deployment forces" could become a substantial help to the American interventionist forces. According to data in the weekly magazine PANORAMA, they will have a minimum of 10,000 soldiers. Their armament will include tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopters, transport aircraft and other modern military equipment. In order to "make these forces even more formidable", the magazine reports, the general staff will provide them support on the part of new units of the Italian Air Force which will include Tornado fighter-bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

A formidable character is being given the British "rapid deployment forces" which include brigades of airborne troops and infantry with a total personnel strength of 10,000 men. In London one can even hear statements that the creation of these forces "will give official status to the role of Great Britain as an armed police force beyond the sphere of NATO".

The basic task of the new pretender to the role of international gendarme is considered to be "carrying out invasions in Africa and in the Caribbean Basin region", particularly into countries which were formerly British colonies. Furthermore, it is emphasized that the British punishers must operate according to such a scenario which "could be used somewhere else". The universalism of such a method has been checked during secret maneuvers when British airborne troops practices, in the words of the SUNDAY TIMES, "suppression of a revolution" in one of the African countries.

More than once KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has reported on the French "Rapid Action Force", its composition (5 divisions), strength (47,000 men), armament and purpose. It will be recalled that it is charged with conducting operations not only in former French colonies, for example, in Africa. Paris is also announcing about giving it the ability to accomplish "interference in Europe" and even attack the "second echelon" of troop battle formations of Warsaw Treaty states.

French democratic circles quite reasonably perceived in this the danger of France returning to the NATO military organization, from which it was withdrawn by General De Gaulle. Moreover, in the opinion of some specialists, there is a question of using these French forces for waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe, in other words, of participation in realization of the sinister plans nurtured in the White House.

As is apparent from what has been said, special, highly mobile forces are being put together in a number of European NATO countries as well as in the U.S., calculating primarily on armed interference into the affairs of other states following an independent, anti-imperialist policy. As a result of this, the threat to peace and international security grows still greater.

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AFGHANISTAN

TASHKENT LAUDS SOVIET-AFGHAN COOPERATION

GF161234 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Soviet-Afghan Cooperation Is Strengthening"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, the results of the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan in the economic and commercial fields in 1984 were disclosed in Kabul recently. The results have attracted attention. Before anything else, it should be noted that trade relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are steadily developing. In one year alone, trade cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan increased by 17 percent. The general volume of trade relations between the two countries increased by (24.2) percent since the victory of the April revolution to total \$1 billion. After India and Argentina, Afghanistan ranks third in the general framework of Soviet trade relations with developing countries. Sixty percent of Afghanistan's foreign trade is with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union has been supplying many of its products to Afghanistan without profit. These profits are mainly wheat, ore, powdered milk, edible oil, processed oil products, and other greatly needed industrial goods. Trade relations have greatly increased in the region. As a result, the supply of the necessary foodstuffs and industrial products to the Badakhshan, Gonder, Takhar, Badghisat, and Faryab Provinces has been greatly improved. All this has been achieved despite the conditions of the undeclared war the U.S. imperialists and their (?supporters) have been waging against the Afghan people.

The past year has seen significant stages in economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. For example, a thermal power plant was recently put into operation in Kabul. It is currently supplying warm water to houses in the large (?deh Makrub) quarter of Kabul. Hot water for heating purposes is also being supplied by the plant. The Afghan families who move into new dwellings (?no longer worry) about firewood, coal, and other combustibles.

A new automobile workshop, the third, has been put into operation in Kabul to service and repair the large belt-driven trucks supplied by the Soviet Union. Among them, the three automobile workshops set up with Soviet aid can handle 900 belt-driven trucks and 300 oil transporting tankers. What this means for Afghanistan, a country in which goods are mainly transported by vehicles, is obvious.

Meanwhile, the construction of the first section of a powerline which will connect the power resources of our countries has entered its final stage. Putting this 80-kilometer-long powerline into operation has been planned for early 1985. [sentence indistinct] At this point it should be mentioned that part of this powerline is already operating. The planning of the second stage of the powerline network, which will supply electricity to Qonduz Province, is about complete.

All this points to the general volume of Soviet-Afghan economic relations. It is possible to point to about 100 extraordinary economic establishments on the map of Afghanistan that have been built with Soviet aid. Sixty percent of Afghanistan's industrial products is being manufactured by them.

The Soviet Union is currently participating in the construction and planning of yet another 100 installations in the friendly Afghan homeland.

Questions related to the current cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan and to the future of this cooperation are being successfully resolved by the meetings held by the intergovernmental commission. The fourth meeting of this commission was held in Kabul in September 1984.

The products exported by the Soviet Union are aimed at meeting Afghanistan's need for machinery, instruments, means of transportation, processed oil products, [word indistinct], foodstuffs, and industrial products--mainly textiles, threads, [word indistinct], China and [words indistinct]. In return, Afghanistan exports natural gas, citrus fruits, wool, cotton, [words indistinct] to the Soviet Union.

Here is what Babrak Karmal said during the recent celebrations organized in Kabul on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of PDPA:

The Soviet Union has always helped us resolve the problems we have encountered in our development. Soviet support and aid is aimed at consolidating our homeland's economic independence through the rebuilding of our undeveloped economic and social system and the creation of a technical basis required for independent development.

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